TRADE AND INDUSTRY

15 February 1973 Volume 10 No 7 10p

South German Trade Drive in full swing

Tariff quotas after accession to the European Communities

Results of the new system for recording exports

Industrial countries' production and trade third quarter 1972

Index of industrial production for December 1972

Acquisitions and mergers in fourth quarter 1972

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The South German Trade Drive —in full swing

by K. J. Green, deputy director, Fairs and Promotions Branch, BOTB

It is especially appropriate that at the time of Britain's entry into the European Economic Community the major promotion organised by the British Overseas Trade Board should be in South Germany, one of the most rapidly expanding markets in the Community but an area which has not been given the full attention it deserves by British industry. After an analysis of the markets in Bavaria and Baden-Wurttemberg the Board selected a range of capital goods the markets for which were recommended as suitable for further study and development. The Board has encouraged manufacturers of these targetted commodities to test and develop the South German market by taking part in special promotions and to participate in the many international exhibitions held in South Germany, especially in Munich which is one of the leading exhibition and conference centres in the Community.

A previous article described the Trade Drive and the setting up of the special organisation in South Germany by the British Overseas Trade Board to be responsible for handling the individual events. The purpose of this article is to remind industry of the opportunities for taking part in these events. Although the Drive is principally concerned with the targetted capital goods, opportunities for consumer goods and consumer durables have also been included in the programme.

Successes in 1972

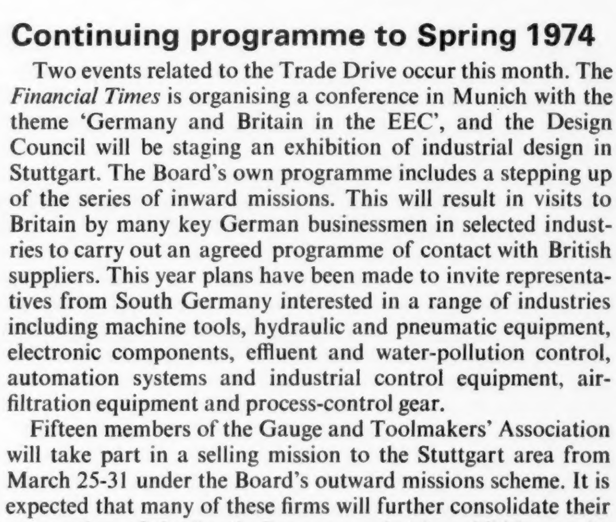
A number of events have already been staged. Under the sponsorship of the Electronic Components Board over 50 companies took part in Electronica in Munich through the BOTB's Joint Venture scheme. In this very competitive area of highly advanced technology, British companies in the Venture were able to achieve substantial business. The BOTB also supported a group of reproduction-furniture manufacturers assembled by the British Furniture Manufacturers Export Club on their mission to South Germany. The Shopping Week in Stuttgart in September 1972 achieved new buying from Britain of well over £500,000 through more than 100 retail outlets. There have also been a number of inward missions of South Germans interested in the targetted commodities under another of the Board's schemes for helping British exporters.

This article is one of a major series describing the work of the British Overseas Trade Board and of its 'chosen instruments'—the organisations which advise the Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world.

Continuing programme to Spring 1974

Two events related to the Trade Drive occur this month. The *Financial Times* is organising a conference in Munich with the theme 'Germany and Britain in the EEC', and the Design Council will be staging an exhibition of industrial design in Stuttgart. The Board's own programme includes a stepping up of the series of inward missions. This will result in visits to Britain by many key German businessmen in selected industries to carry out an agreed programme of contact with British suppliers. This year plans have been made to invite representatives from South Germany interested in a range of industries including machine tools, hydraulic and pneumatic equipment, electronic components, effluent and water-pollution control, automation systems and industrial control equipment, air-filtration equipment and process-control gear.

Fifteen members of the Gauge and Toolmakers' Association will take part in a selling mission to the Stuttgart area from March 25-31 under the Board's outward missions scheme. It is expected that many of these firms will further consolidate their penetration of the South German market by exhibiting at the 'all-British' exhibition of machine tools and associated equipment to be organised by the Board in April 1974. This will be held in Stuttgart under the sponsorship of trade associations



Mr. James Rooke, chief executive of the British Overseas Trade Board, at the stand occupied by P. B. Products Ltd., one of 53 British firms taking part in a Joint Venture scheme at the Electronica Exhibition in Munich in November. This joint venture was an important event in the current British Trade Drive in South Germany.

representing the machine tool, gauge and toolmakers and hydraulic-equipment industries.

Control gear and scientific instrumentation both for the production line and for the laboratory appeared to offer special opportunities for British companies, and to identify specific sectors the BOTB commissioned, through the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association, a special market survey which was presented to industry at a seminar in London last October. The survey has further stimulated interest in the all-British exhibition of scientific and industrial instruments and apparatus which the BOTB is organising with the sponsorship of the Measurement Control and Automation Conference in Munich from September 4-7. There will be a concurrent seminar covering industrial and process control instrumentation and equipment.

In a different field of control gear, plans are now going forward for the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to sponsor a seminar in Munich in the autumn of 1973 on the topical subjects of air- and water-pollution control. Plans are completed for the British Nuclear Forum to sponsor a mission of its members to the internationally important Deutsches Atom Forum conference at Karlsruhe. An advanced stage of planning has also been reached for a seminar on British building systems being organised by the BOTB under sponsorship of the London Group of Building Centres in association with the Building Centre in Munich from May 8-10. Towards the end of May, the London Chamber of Commerce will lead a mixed group of industrialists on a mission to South Germany, with BOTB support.

For consumer goods and consumer durables

A major British Shopping Week will be held in Munich for which selected subscribers to the BOTB Economic Intelligence Service have received the trade opportunity lists. It is expected that more than 200 retail outlets will participate in this special promotion of British goods from November 2-10 at one of the foremost shopping centres in Europe. The BOTB is supporting the Week with display materials, a programme of promotional events and publicity in co-operation with the Munich civic authorities.

Space has been obtained by BOTB at the Munich Light Industries and Handicrafts Fair (April 7-15) to enable a group of 20 companies, mostly exporters of furniture and carpets, to renew or establish contact with German store buyers in advance of the Munich Shopping Week. Members of the Clothing Export Council who take part in the Munich International Fashion Weeks with BOTB support under the Joint Venture scheme in March and October will also have an eye on the British Shopping Week as a means of consolidating their sales drive.

BEDIENE DICH SELBST
BONBON 500G 2,--

Quality Street chocolates being distributed by Mackintosh in the Hertie store during the Stuttgart Shopping Week, part of the South German Trade Drive.

Regular promotion programme continues

In addition to these specific promotional opportunities the Board's Joint Venture scheme of sponsored groups of exporters at established international trade fairs in Germany continues, and substantial British participation at these fairs has been characteristic of the support which industry is giving to the Trade Drive. A full programme of the world-wide promotion activities of the British Overseas Trade Board is published quarterly in *Trade and Industry*. For the convenience of readers, events within the Trade Drive for which there is still time for additional participation by individual companies are listed below:

Date and place	Target commodity	Event	UK sponsor and contact	Cut-off date
1973				
September 4-7 (Munich)		Exhibition for Electro-Optical Systems and their application in Industry and Research (Laser 73)	Sira Institute, Mr. S. S. Carlisle Tel: 01-467 2636	March 30, 1973
September 4-7 (Munich)	Scientific Instruments	All-British Exhibition of Scientific and Industrial Instruments and Apparatus with related seminars on Process Control Instrumentation and Industrial Control Equipment.	Measurement Control and Automation Conference, Mr. R. Blagborough Tel: 01-437 0678	February 14, 1973
September 29-October 7 (Friedrichshafen)		Interboot-International Boat Show	Ship and Boat Builders National Federation, Mr. O. Warman Tel: 01-405 7481	March 31, 1973
October 7-11 (Munich)		International Fashion Week	Clothing Export Council, Mr. T. P. Randle Tel: 01-493 8882	April 30, 1973
Autumn (Munich or Stuttgart)	Effluent and Water Pollution Control- Clean Air Equipment	Technical Seminar on Air and Water Pollution Control	Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. J. Cox Tel: 021-455 9600	March 31, 1973
November 2-10 (Munich)		Shopping Week	Shopping Lists can be obtained from Export Data Branch, Room 019, Hillgate House. Tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 245	Not applicable
1974				
April 23-28 (Stuttgart)	Machine Tools	All-British Exhibition of Machine Tools and Related Equipment	Machine Tool Trades Association, M. D. Bromidge Tel: 01-402 6671	April 17, 1973
	Hydraulic Pneumatic and Fluidic Systems	Seminar supported by an exhibition of Hydraulic Equipment at the All-British Machine Tool Exhibition	Association of Hydraulic Equipment Manufacturers, Mr. J. Nosworthy Tel: 01-435 0855	September 30, 1973

General information about the Trade Drive can be obtained from Mr. K. J. C. Edgington, Fairs and Promotions Branch, DTI, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU. Tel: 01-248 5757 ext. 7216.

Lord Thorneycroft emphasises importance of Anglo-German trade

LORD Thorneycroft, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, emphasised the importance of Anglo-German trade at the German Chamber of Industry and Commerce dinner in London on February 8.

He referred to the challenge to British industry resulting from UK entry into the European Economic Community, and the particular importance of West Germany as a market. British exporters would need to study this rich market, and make full use of the official British commercial services in Britain and Germany, and of the German Chamber in London. The BOTB, said Lord Thorneycroft, fully recognised the need for government services and commercial organisations to work closely together.

Lord Thorneycroft referred to the importance of 'invisible' trade and the role of foreign investment, including the Department of Trade and Industry's efforts to encourage German investment in Britain. With regard to more traditional methods of trading, he mentioned the British Trade Drive in South Germany, sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board, which is continuing through 1973 in Bavaria and Baden Wurttemberg.

East European Trade Council

SIR John Stevens, Chairman of the East European Trade Council, has accepted an invitation from Lord Thorneycroft, Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, to continue in office for a further period of three years.

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (right), with Mr. William Davis, Premier of Ontario. Mr. Walker recently visited Washington, Toronto and Ottawa at the beginning of a programme of overseas visits in support of Britain's major trade drive this year. The Secretary of State is due to visit Peking for a week at the end of March, followed by five days in Singapore.

Marketing in Indonesia

Since the new Government came to power in 1966, the Indonesian economy has enjoyed stability and growth. There has been improvement in almost every sector during the course of the first Five Year Plan. The Government's target for the second Five Year Plan, which is due to begin early in 1974, is a growth rate of 7 per cent per annum. At this rate the annual value of growth will be about US$700 million.

Indonesia's most pressing requirements are for the improvement of agricultural production, including processing and the improvement of the infra-structure, especially irrigation, power and roads. There are also good opportunities for supplying equipment to local industry which is growing. In the second Five-Year Plan the Government is likely to give some priority to the improvement of medical and educational facilities. These requirements offer good opportunities for British firms both for commercial sales and for supply under multilateral or British aid projects.

Many British firms still attempt to cover the Indonesian market through their offices or agents in Singapore, Malaysia or Hong Kong. Experience would indicate that this is not likely to be successful in most cases. There are excellent opportunities in Indonesia for a wide range of products but the market demands constant attention and a high degree of expertise of local marketing conditions. The market is also becoming highly competitive in many sectors. A non-resident representative cannot operate as effectively in present-day Indonesia as a resident agent.

Good local agents are still hard to find though the number of able entrepreneurs is growing. It is essential to visit Indonesia to identify and appoint an agent; this can rarely be accomplished in less than ten days. However, the Embassy will do all it can to help by identifying potential agents in advance of a visit by a firm. Firms should make contact through the Department of Trade and Industry, ideally at least two months before visiting the country.

Inquiries from British exporters should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Division 2, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877 Ext. 2253).

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Sponsored by the Federation of Industrial Development Associations

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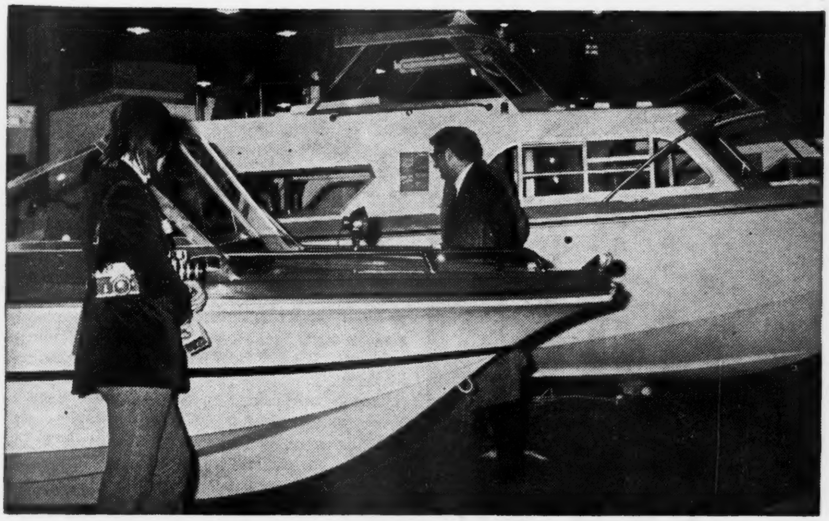

French buyers on the British stand at the Paris Boat Show.

Better market than hoped at Paris Boat Show

From T. C. Almond, British Embassy, Paris: The pleasure-boat market in France has been growing at the rate of 15 per cent annually in recent years and totalled 284,000 craft in 1972. More than half the fleet is based on the Mediterranean coast, followed by the Atlantic coast, especially Nantes and Bordeaux, and then the English Channel, where Le Havre and St. Malo are the most popular. The development of new yachting harbours, especially on the south coast (Languedoc-Roussillon, for example), can only help to increase the size of the potential market for British products.

The first British Joint Venture at the Paris Boat Show turned out to be a resounding success, especially for the accessories and fittings firms and the power-boat companies.

The British participation at this salon has never been very large, perhaps because of its proximity to the Earls Court Show. This year, though, 13 companies exhibited on our national stands in the various sections of the exhibition, six in the power-boats section, five in the fittings section and two in the sailing-boats section.

Many of the firms selling medium-size power boats had come to France for the first time, and despite advice to the contrary from their fellow British manufacturers found the potential for their boats in the market much better than they could have hoped.

Besides actually signing up distributors for various parts of the country during the show and sometimes actually working alongside them on the stands, they had a good response from the public, and several companies sold many thousands of pounds-worth of boats.

Shetland Boats sold seven motor-cruisers direct from their stand, and their new distributor ordered a further six. Fairline Boats also had a most successful show, making several sales, and they are now looking forward to a new and rapidly growing market for their products in France.

Avon continued to be one of the leading manufacturers in the inflatable dinghy field, and were showing their glass-fibre-bottomed boats for the first time in France.

One of the other companies exhibiting larger cruisers were pleasantly surprised to find that their boats were competitively priced, even after taking into account shipping, duty and VAT costs, especially as they were sold complete with all equipment such as radar, refrigerator, etc.

Russell Marine, whose Jaguar 22 and 27 boats are shortly to be introduced on the French market, are highly competitive in terms of interior fittings and quality craftsmanship. This firm and others hope to benefit from the fact that French production costs have risen considerably in recent months.

In the fittings and accessories section, both Jack Holt and Proctor Masts reported excellent business despite previous fears that their prices would not be competitive.

Altogether it was a most encouraging show, which has demonstrated to the British boating industry some of the potential of the French market, and following this success it can be assumed that companies will be returning to Paris next year in even greater numbers.

Demand for British furniture reaches new high in Europe

From T. C. Almond, British Embassy, Paris: France is Britain's third largest market for furniture, and following participation in the International Furniture Salon in Paris the demand for our products remains as strong as ever.

There were a record number of manufacturers this year, and 33 companies exhibited on the British Joint Venture stand, organised by the British Furniture Manufacturers' Association in conjunction with the British Overseas Trade Board.

British exports of furniture to France have increased by half since 1970 to over £3 million last year, and despite recent increases in costs in the UK it is thought with the help of the floating pound and the forthcoming reduction in Customs duty that the next increase will be comparatively small and our competitive position will be retained.

Secondary residence in the country for Parisians and other city dwellers are more numerous in France than in the UK, and their popularity is increasing. These are often furnished in either 'rustique' or ultra-modern styles which undoubtedly goes some of the way to explain the continuing heavy demand for the kind of British products on display.

Among companies which did well at the salon were Ercol, who were exhibiting for the first time in the Joint Venture and who were more than pleased with their participation. This company met over three-quarters of all their overseas agents and distributors at the show and are hoping to significantly increase their already considerable sales to France in 1973.

Another company doing well in France is Norman, who are themselves planning a big promotional event soon in a large French store. Other companies selling reproduction furniture also reported a highly satisfactory continuing growth in their sales in France. The only problem at the moment seems to be how to meet not only this demand but the tremendous increase there has been throughout the world for British furniture.

Offshore industry promotion at US show

TWENTY-EIGHT leading British firms and organisations with a major interest in the offshore industry are featuring their products and services in the UK national group exhibit at the Offshore Technology Conference and Exhibition in Houston, Texas (April 30-May 2).

The UK exhibit—the first Joint Venture sponsored by the British Overseas Trade Board of its kind to the US—shows some of the latest scientific and technical achievements in Britain's fast-growing coastal engineering and offshore technology field.

The range of products and services covered by companies taking part in the Joint Venture includes submersibles and deep-sea diving, advanced underwater-welding techniques, the world's largest floating hose, and giant 200,000 ton concrete-drilling platforms, as well as a wide range of equipment, systems and instruments.

Most of the exhibitors are closely involved in North Sea oil developments, and this will be strongly reflected throughout the British stand. Scotland, the major base for North Sea operations, is well represented.

With many other leading maritime nations taking part in the event, the British participation will be the largest overseas representation, occupying 5,200 sq. ft. of exhibition space. It is sponsored by the Association of British Oceanological Industries and organised by BPS Exhibitions Ltd., London organisers of *Oceanology International*—the world assembly and exhibition for the exploitation of the sea and the seabed.

Bound for Houston at the same time is a trade mission of British industrialists concerned with the supply of equipment, services and expertise. They will meet the American offshore industry, seeking marketing opportunities and investigating its potential for negotiating licensing agreements and setting up agencies.

Both exhibitors and members of the mission will travel to Houston, via New York, on special BOAC flights, on Wednesday, April 25.

INTERNATIONAL RECLAMATION AND DISPOSAL EXHIBITION

OLYMPIA, LONDON, ENGLAND
10–15 SEPTEMBER 1973

Profit and social gains are being made by this industry. The Exhibition will show the machinery and equipment used in the collection, transportation, disposal or sorting and processing of materials for re-use. It will also be a shop window for the services offered by the firms which recycle raw materials.

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Equipment firms confident of US poultry market

From R. W. Howell, British Consulate-General, Atlanta: Four British manufacturers introduced their range of poultry equipment at the 26th annual Southeastern-International Poultry Convention and Trade Show held in Atlanta, Georgia. This is a national event organised by the Southeastern Poultry and Egg Association, and for the first time British firms participated on Joint Venture terms, being sponsored by the Agricultural Engineers Association Ltd.

This convention and trade show—covering the complete range of poultry and egg-producing equipment—attracted some 8,000 trade visitors including approximately 500 from 25 overseas countries.

Most prominent were those from Canada, Mexico and Japan. While the great majority of the 229 exhibitors proved to be American, the foreign contingent is now making its presence felt, and in addition to the British group, there were exhibitors from Holland (three), Canada (two) and Italy (one).

It was their general opinion that in many sectors of the poultry and egg-producing industry British equipment is just as advanced as, and competitive with, similar American products, and that more firms should consider taking part in the 1974 Convention due to be held in Atlanta from January 27-30 next.

The current trend in American industry is towards greater automation as a means of cost reduction, and British manufacturers of the more sophisticated types of equipment would appear to have an excellent opportunity of breaking into the US market.

Watching the ex-European table-football champion (right) play a game of Subbuteo at the Nuremberg International Toy Fair is Mr. J. S. Rooke (centre), chief executive of the British Overseas Trade Board. With him are Mr. A. Katz, president of the British Toy Manufacturers Association (second left) and Mr. D. J. Morrison-Wilpred (third left) of Subbuteo Sports Games Ltd.

BOTB chief in Nuremberg

'The strength of the British contingent here at the Nuremberg Toy Fair demonstrates the way the UK's entry into the EEC is being taken by our manufacturers as a splendid opportunity to stimulate trade. And for toys, the challenge of Europe is the challenge of Nuremberg.' This was one of the points made by Mr. J. S. Rooke, chief executive of the British Overseas Trade Board, during his visit to the Nuremberg Toy Fair last week.

Mr. Rooke emphasised the direct help which the Board gave to exporters, illustrated by the 60 firms in the Joint Venture at the Toy Fair.

One of the most important in the world for this sector of industry, the Fair attracted some 1,600 exhibitors from 33 countries.

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Mr. P. H. Laurence, Commercial Counsellor in Paris, with Mr. Lewis on the Sublime (Focus) stand at the Paris Lighting Salon.

Competitive prices sell British lamps at Paris show

From T. C. Almond, British Embassy, Paris: A successful first Joint Venture in Paris, which showed the full benefit of good advance planning by the firms who exhibited on the British stand, resulted when 16 British companies participated at the 8th International Lighting Salon. They offered a wide range of products, ranging from the traditional French glass candelabra to modern cloth, pottery and glass designs.

The presence of the British stand was certainly felt at the salon, and the French and other continental exhibitors and visitors openly remarked on 'la force britannique', which was perhaps appropriately making itself felt just after our entry into the Common Market.

The British exhibitors found that their prices were in general much lower than comparable products on show of equal or better quality. It was not surprising, therefore, that they were able to book orders from France and all our other Common Market partners, Norway, Morocco, Algeria and even South Africa.

Among the companies which were particularly pleased with their participation were Millet, who said that the interest shown in their products and the orders taken had exceeded all their expectations. In addition, Sublime Lighting, along with several more companies including Crestworth and Laronde, had a very successful exhibition. The only problem was how to cope with the number of orders received.

The Decorative Lighting Association had taken a full-page advertisement in the show catalogue and prepared an excellent multilingual illustrated booklet describing the individual British companies' products on display.

One of the principal reasons for British companies' special interest in this market is the fact that the annual sales of these products in France is worth in the region of £250 million, which is about 10 times the figure for the UK.

Following this highly encouraging first showing of British lighting apparatus in France there will almost certainly be a greater interest in returning to make an even larger impact in January 1974.

British firms strengthen position in Japanese electronics industry

From B. R. Jones, British Embassy, Tokyo: The second Internepcon/Japan was held in Tokyo last month. This exhibition is fast establishing itself as an important venue for foreign manufacturers of electronics-production equipment.

This year's event, which attracted 25,000 Japanese electronics engineers, was an undoubted success for the nine British companies which exhibited in the Joint Venture of the BOTB and the Westminster Chamber of Commerce. Major Japanese electronic-equipment manufacturers placed significant contracts with British exhibitors.

Sony Corporation placed orders with Elite Engineering Ltd. for preforming machines and with Wayne Kerr Ltd. for an automatic bridge to be used on ferrite production. Wayne Kerr also sold three automatic printed-circuit-board testers and expect further orders for another 25 within the next few months. As a result of the show they hope to increase their sales to Japan fourfold.

The Sericol Group concluded a licensing agreement with Teikoku Printing Ink Manufacturing Co. Ltd. for production of Sericol's inks in Japan, with marketing rights covering Japan and other countries in Asia. In addition the company received a large number of serious inquiries from Japan's leading radio, television, computer and calculator manufacturers on their solder and plating resists, shown in Japan for the first time.

Micaply International are convinced that as a result of this show products manufactured at their plant in Silloth, Cumberland can be sold to Japan to the value of approximately £30,000 a year.

Electrotech Equipments Ltd. received a considerable amount of interest and appointed Cutron Ltd. as their agents in Japan. They expect substantial business in the future.

The agents of Birch-Stolec Ltd., Quest Automation Ltd. and Avdel Ltd., all exhibiting for the second time, were pleased with the number and quality of inquiries, as were the agent for Bowthorpe-Hellerman.

Mr. Ian Hutchison of the Westminster Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the UK group, left Japan convinced of the value of this show and determined to double the number of British exhibitors at next year's event (January 16-19, 1974). British companies interested in entering the lucrative Japanese electronics market should start planning now.

MISSIONS and TOURS

Japanese trade mission seeks store goods

LAST week a group of Japanese buyers visited Belfast as part of a UK-wide 'Buy British' exercise. At the same time a group of Northern Ireland business executives left on an eight-week Australasian export drive to include a two-week 'hard sell' promotion in Japan.

In trading terms the Japanese visit to Belfast will break new ground. It is the first Japanese trade mission to Northern Ireland. Representing their country's largest departmental store, Mitsukoshi, the Japanese visitors—nine buyers, two interpreters and the store's London representative—have plans to include Ulster-made goods in one of their store promotions, scheduled for October.

With support from the Northern Ireland Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Ministry of Commerce 27 Ulster firms pooled their resources in mounting a co-ordinated products display for the visitors.

Substantial trial orders for the products of a number of East Midlands companies were placed by the Japanese in Nottingham.

In addition to the sample orders placed further orders are confidently expected by several of the companies at a later date.

A display was mounted by firms in the Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Northamptonshire and Rugby areas. Products on view included knitwear; a variety of lace goods such as knitted items, tablecloths and furnishings; underwear; scarves and stoles; toys; table mats and trays; pottery; and leather handbags and belts.

The display was organised by the East Midlands Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry, Nottingham.

Round the world journey

LONGBOTTOM Ltd.'s managing director Mr. Ian S. Porter, is on another overseas' trip—to Australia this time—which amounts to another round-the-world journey.

After leaving the UK he flies on to Malaysia and is calling at Singapore prior to visiting most industrial cities and towns in Australia, and then tours New Zealand prior to flying back to the UK via Mexico.

Mr. Benedict Meynall, Commercial Counsellor of the British Embassy, Washington, introduces a presentation of Errut plastic-concrete road groovers at the Rotunda to senior highway engineers and officials. As a result Errut machines are going to the States to groove some sections of highway. Information on the use of the Rotunda for promotions can be had from Mr. R. F. Butters, General Export Services Branch, DTI, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (01-248 5757 ext. 204).

EXPORT BUSINESS

Million-pound hydraulic-hose order for Dunlop

A HIGHLY successful visit to North America has just been concluded by Mr. A. S. Carmichael and Mr. D. P. Gray, manager and marketing manager of Dunlop's Hydraulic Division.

In five days they visited associate companies in the United States and Canada and spent some time with customers. At Angusinc, Baltimore, through whom the Division's sales are handled in the US, firm orders were secured immediately prior to and during their visit at a record level.

The result was that, by the time of their return to England, orders to the value of over £1,300,000 had been obtained, a reflecton of the quality and competitiveness of the product concerned—the long-length high-pressure hydraulic hose.

Big order for PTA magnet division

FOLLOWING the appointment of agents to handle magnet sales in Sweden, the magnet division of Production Tool Alloy Ltd. has received an order worth over £35,000. The contract, which is the first the company has received from Sweden, is for 12 months' supply of telephone receiver magnets for the Swedish Post Office.

The recently appointed agents for PTA who played a major part in negotiating the order are Electrona Telekomponent AB of Stockholm Following this success, the company intend making more European sales tours using the same equipment during 1973.

Cryoplants' second big order in 1973

AGAINST strong international competition, Cryoplants Ltd. has won an order worth approximately £500,000 from Hyundai Construction Co. Ltd. of the Republic of Korea.

The contract covers the design and manufacture of an air separation plant producing a total of 1,600 Nm^3/h of gaseous oxygen, nitrogen and liquid oxygen, with liquid storage and vaporisation and gaseous oxygen compression and storage.

The plant will be erected and commissioned at Mipo Bay near Pangojin by Hyundai under the supervision of Cryoplants. It will be installed at a new shipyard for the construction of super tankers, and the oxygen will be piped throughout the shipyard to supply welding and cutting equipment. The plant is expected to be in full production by May 1974.

Volkswagen orders Moon Brothers' silencer seamer

VOLKSWAGENWERK AG has ordered a machine for end-seaming car silencers, manufactured by Moon Brothers Ltd. of Birkenhead. The machine, to be installed at the company's Kassel Works, is a model 2TZ seamer which weighs over 8½ tons. The order has been placed through Moon's agent in W. Germany and the Netherlands, Stuurman, NV.

The machine is for double seaming both ends of heavy duty silencers in up to 2 mm material thickness. It will be supplied with two sets of tools for the production of oval-section silencers and built to Volkswagen's stringent specifications. Fully automatic in operation, output is up to 600 silencers an hour.

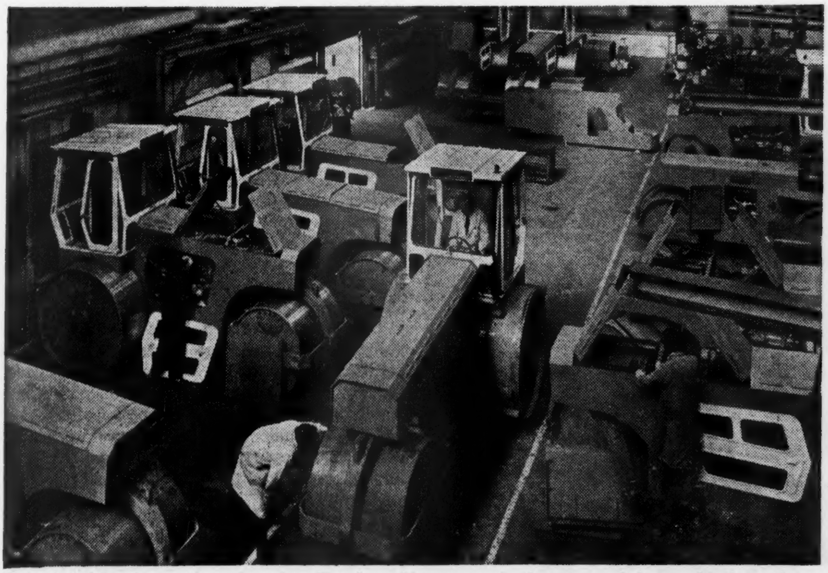
Delivery is scheduled for May 1973. Similar machines are already operated by leading silencer makers in Canada, W. Germany and Italy.

Howden Group's £1.2 million orders for screw compressors

ORDERS for screw compressors worth £1,200,000 have been taken by Howden Godfrey Ltd. in the last 12 weeks.

Orders from France and Italy for refrigeration compressors totalled over £200,000, and a very substantial order had been received from James Howden Holima BV of Amsterdam. This company, which is part of the Howden Group, specialises in building cold stores and freezing plants throughout Europe.

An order for oil-free compressors for an oxygen/nitrogen plant in Poland is worth around £200,000, and air-conditioning compressors for marine purposes exceed £100,000. Other bookings for screw compressors for refrigeration have come from Norway, Australia and Argentina and one for propylene compressors from Turkey.



Scheduled for despatch to Jamaica, Eire, Iran, Norway and other parts of the world, these three-point road-rollers from the recently introduced Greens Griffin Pacemaker range are shown under construction at the Leeds factory of Thomas Green and Son. The rollers, used primarily for high-production black-top surfacing, have British twin-disc torque-converter transmission and are in the weight range 8-17 long tons.

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YEOVIL Yeovil 6991

£6m order by Germany for five more HS748s

As a result of closer civil and military co-operation in air-traffic control in the Federal Republic of Germany, an order for a further five Hawker Siddeley 748s for flight inspection has been placed by Bundesanstalt fuer Flugsicherung (BFS), the Federal agency for air-traffic control. The value of the order is about £6.3 million.

BFS has already one HS748 in service and another is due for delivery later this year. Deliveries of the five additional aircraft will begin in late 1974 and extend into the second half of 1975. The HS748 will be used for the flight inspection and evaluation of radio navigation and airfield aids. Special equipment includes an integrated navigation and flight-control system to ensure position-fixing and flight-path accuracy.

This latest order takes the world-wide sales total of all variants of the HS748 to 270 aircraft.

Ewbanks retained for Abu Dhabi oil project

Following their recent appointment as consulting engineers for the Shell/Esso Brent field drilling/production platform, Ewbank and Partners have now been retained by Power Gas/Harris for offshore-platform power-generation plant design.

This work is associated with the £100 million production development by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas, which incorporates the largest water-injection scheme of its kind in the world.

Ammonia contract for Simon-Carves

Simon-Carves (India) Ltd. have received an order valued at £130,000 for the erection of a 910 metric tons/day ammonia plant for Kellogg International of America.

The plant will be built at Kalol, 50 miles north of Baroda, and is expected to be completed by July 1973. This latest order brings the total of construction contracts secured by Simon-Carves India during the past 12 months to £565,000.

Zambian telecommunications

GEC Telecommunications Ltd. has received £450,000-worth of contracts from the Government of Zambia for equipment to expand the telecommunications system which the company installed and commissioned some six years ago in conjunction with the Zambian General Post Office.

Heavy vehicles ready to cross specially built bridges as they deliver machinery across difficult country in Turkey.

Firm helps move Turkey's largest loads

In Turkey an unusual contract has just been successfully completed by Mabey and Johnson Ltd., London, specialists in the provision of bridging equipment.

The firm, in association with their Turkish partners, was responsible for the delivery of eight huge pieces of heavy machinery from the south coast part of Mersin 300 miles to the other side of the Taurus Mountains.

The machinery, including four transformers, was urgently needed for Turkey's first aluminium complex under construction at Seydisehir.

With many of the permanent bridges unable to cope with the 300 ton loads, the problem was overcome by overbridging them with 12 specially designed Bailey bridge structures—over ½ km in all and comprising 1,200 tons of steelwork.

These temporary structures were built in the record time of three weeks. To do this it was necessary temporarily to close sections of the road to all traffic between 9 am and 5 pm.

All that remains to be done is the dismantling of the Bailey bridging, which has been bought by the Turkish Roads Authority for use in emergencies or for detours when new bridges are being constructed.

Second Redifon Duoview system for US air force

A Redifon Duoview closed-circuit colour-television visual system is to be supplied to the United States Air Force for use at the Altus Air Force Base, Oklahoma, where it will be coupled to two military flight simulators. Working through American Airlines, its agent and licensee, Redifon will supply the high-technology portions of the system for this important application. This is the second placement of a visual system order by the US Air Force in recent years, both of which have been won by American Airlines bidding for Redifon Technology.

Thorn Lighting Ltd. have installed 40 1,000W Haline floodlights at a reindeer pasture in Kuorpak, Sweden, where in winter the sun shines for only an hour a day. The lights make the job of shepherding the 5,000 reindeer in the flock easier and help keep wolves at bay.

Otosan orders 9,000 Anadol sets from Reliant for 1973

Otosan Sanayii AS of Istanbul has placed an order with the Reliant Motor Co. Ltd. for the supply of 9,000 sets of components for the Anadol saloon and pick-up during 1973.

The order from the Turkish company is nearly double that of a similar contract for components used in the 1972 Anadol building programme.

Production of the Anadol, the first car to be built in Turkey, began in December 1966. Demand has increased steadily since then, and a major factory expansion programme is due to be completed shortly. By the end of 1973, production will be at the rate of 10,000 a year, and total output should have passed the 33,000 mark, prompting the substantial increase in the number of units required from Reliant this year.

Another Strachan Henshaw press

Western Publishing Co. Inc. of Racine, Wisconsin, has ordered another Strachan Henshaw press to meet increased demands for pocket books at its Poughkeepsie, New York, plant. It is the third machine of this type that Western has chosen and will be installed late 1973.

The press is a 128 pp single-colour fixed-size perfecting press with steam-drum drying and auto-tension infeed. The press units are designed to employ precision synthetic-rubber printing plates and semi-liquid inks. The advantages of the press include its ability to use low-quality paper if necessary, and a patented two-roll inking system.

Rotraco systems for Brazilian frigates

Rotraco Systems Ltd. are supplying their advanced solid-state model 4R temperature-monitoring and alarm equipment for installation in the six MK10 Brazilian Navy frigates, four of which are under construction by Vosper Thornycroft.

TRADE INFORMATION

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE Department of Trade and Industry is considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, preferably through a trade association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by March 1, 1973.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.40	*penta*Sodium triphosphate such that, if a cylindrical container with an internal diameter of 87 millimetres and a depth of 84 millimetres is filled by funnelling the *penta*sodium triphosphate through a circular orifice of 40 millimetres diameter placed centrally 40 millimetres above the top of the container, the contents of the container will have an uncompacted bulk density of not less than 0.90 kilogrammes per litre and not more than 1.10 kilogrammes per litre	Sodium tripolyphosphate anhydrous	December 31, 1973	14074
29.02	2,4-Dichlorobenzyl chloride	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14213
29.35	6-Amino-1,2-dihydro-1-hydroxy-2-imino-4-piperidinopyrimidine	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14220
	Phthalide	as in previous column	December 31, 1973	14211
29.39	17α-Hydroxypregn-4-ene-3,20-dione acetate	17-Acetoxy progesterone	December 31, 1973	14208
59.02	White needleloom felt of man-made fibres (mainly polyamide) impregnated with polyurethane resin and covered on one side with a smooth coating of a polyurethane resin, having an overall thickness between 1.0 millimetre and 1.5 millimetres, not made up	Synthetic materials	December 31, 1973	12629
	Fawn/grey needleloom felt of man-made fibres (mainly polyamide) impregnated with polyurethane resin, having an overall thickness between 1.5 millimetres and 2.5 millimetres, not made up	Synthetic materials	December 31, 1973	12629
85.21	Containers for electronic micro-circuits consisting of square or rectangular sheets of single Alumina ceramic, with a central circuit pad containing gold. The entire insulating surface on the circuit pad side to be glazed	Packages for electronic micro-circuits	December 31, 1973	12289

Disclosure of information about imports

CONSIDERATION is being given under Section 3 of the Finance Act 1967 to the disclosure of information relating to the import of the following goods:

1972 SITC(R)		Code number
711.5	Internal combustion piston engines, other than for aircraft—Motor vehicle engines, other than track-laying tractor engines and parts suitable for use therein (but not including piston rings of a diameter of 127 millimetres or over when compressed)—Engines—Newly constructed—Constructed solely for commercial use—Other than compression ignition (including petrol, petrol-paraffin and other spirit)—	
	For road vehicles	8406 1361
	Other engines and parts—Engines—Other, newly constructed—Other than compression ignition (including petrol, petrol-paraffin and other spirit)—	
	Not exceeding 10 bhp	8406 5705
	Over 10 bhp	8406 5833

The Government are consulting the Association of British Chambers of Commerce on this proposal, and the Association will take into account any views received from importers by March 8, 1973.

The address of the Association is: Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London EC4N 1SL.

Imports of cigars from Cuba

THE quota for the importation of cigars manufactured in Cuba for the 12 months period beginning January 1, 1973, is established at £900,000 cif.

Holders of licences under the quota for 1972 will be informed of their allocation for 1973 by Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Industry.

Cargo vessel for Liberia: ECGD backs £1 million loan

THE Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a loan of over £1 million being made by Williams and Glyns Bank Ltd. to finance the sale of an SD14 general cargo vessel to Liberia. Austin and Pickersgill Ltd. of Sunderland will build the vessel for the Marine Lanes Transport Corporation of Monrovia. The loan will be used to finance 80 per cent of the total cost of the vessel. Repayment of the loan will take place over eight years from the date of delivery, which is scheduled for the end of 1973.

Phonograms Convention ratified

THE United Kingdom deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations on December 5, 1972 its instrument of ratification of the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms (the Phonograms Convention). The Convention was described in *Trade and Industry*, November 11, 1971. The United Kingdom, Fiji, Finland, France and Sweden have now ratified the Convention, which will come into force on April 18, 1973.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 20 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom; these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Libya: visa regulations

The notice published in *Trade and Industry*, January 25 (page 161) gave details of the groups of visitors to the Libyan Arab Republic who would be exempt from the new requirement for passport details to be in the Arabic language.

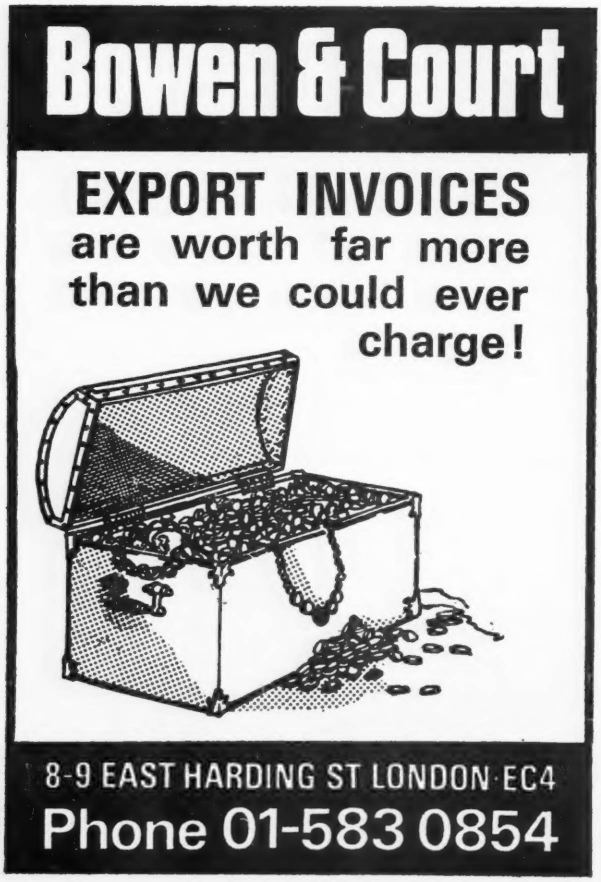
The Government of the Republic has now issued a new regulation affecting business visas. It provides that business visas will be honoured by Libyan immigration authorities only if Libyan embassies have had prior telex authority from Libyan immigration officials in Tripoli and have endorsed the visa when issued with the relevant telex number. British businessmen are therefore advised that, in order to facilitate the issue of a visa to enter the Libyan Arab Republic, they should provide their contact there—whether a government department, a government contracting or trading organisation, a private sector buyer or contractor—with their passport details (ie full name and passport number) and ask their contact to arrange for the immigration department in Libya to instruct the Libyan Embassy in London by telegram to issue a visa. British companies who have agents in Libya are advised to enlist their help also.

Businessmen travelling on private sector business are advised to stress some aspect of the visit which will benefit the Libyan economy, such as the sale of construction plant to a private contractor working on a public sector development project.

Businessmen may also find it helpful to take with them a letter or telegram from their Libyan contact requesting their visit to Libya.

Prospective visitors should allow for a delay of at least two weeks before obtaining a visa through these channels. Those who had already obtained a visa before this latest regulation came into force may well be turned back at the point of entry, though a letter or telegram from their Libyan contacts may help with the immigration authorities.

Businessmen visiting Libya for the first time, and who have no existing contacts there, are advised to contact the Department of Trade and Industry before applying for a visa. **CRE ext. 2357/2225**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In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available from the Department of Trade and Industry. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, DTI, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (Tel: 01-222 7877); and Export Services Division (ESD) and Export Data Branch (EDB), both at DTI, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (Tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (CRE, ESD or EDB) and the appropriate telephone extension number. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Austro-Czechoslovak long-term trade agreement

The Austrian Minister for Trade, Commerce and Industry and the Foreign Trade Minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic signed a new long-term trade agreement in Vienna on November 7, 1972. The agreement came into effect on January 1, 1973 and will last until December 31, 1977. Its main purpose is to provide for the complete liberalisation between the two countries after December 31, 1974 in accordance with an undertaking in GATT. Until then, trade will continue to be limited quantitatively in accordance with an annual commodities protocol. Payments will be in freely convertible currency. A mixed commission has been established to supervise the operation of the trade agreement. **EDB ext. 460/461**

Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia: quotas for 1973

A protocol governing trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and Czechoslovakia establishing quotas for 1973 for goods which are not liberialised was signed in Prague on December 5, 1972. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Federal Republic of Germany and Poland: quotas for 1973

A protocol governing trade between the Federal Republic of Germany and Poland establishing quotas for 1973 for goods which are not liberalised was signed in Bonn on December 9, 1972. **EDB ext. 466/467/482**

Liberia and Romania

An agreement between Liberia and Romania for trade and economic co-operation was signed in Bucharest during a visit in October 1972 by a Liberian delegation. Among other things, the Romanians agreed to assist in processing Liberia's agricultural products, in marketing, in technical assistance, and in providing a line of credit for heavy equipment for land clearing and road building. **CRE ext. 3064**

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on Gibraltar, Sierra Leone and Thailand have been published in the 'Hints to business men' series.

British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to Export Services Division, Department of Trade and Industry, Room D.24, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel: 01-248 5757, ext. 7146, or to any Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry.

TARIFF & TRADE NOTICES

Italy

EXCHANGE CONTROL REGULATIONS: Ministerial decrees in the Italian *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of January 23 announced the immediate institution of the following new measures:

> A two-tier exchange rate to allow the lira to operate freely in all transactions involving simple movements of capital with the exception of export credits.
>
> The period of pre-payment of imports in foreign currency is reduced from 90 days to 30 days; that for exports from 360 to 90 days, although some derogations may be allowed on an individual basis.
>
> Lira deposits in convertible accounts which hitherto could be held for up to six months must now be cleared not later than a month after establishment of the account.

Copies of the Italian text of the new regulations can be sent on request or seen at Export House. Inquiries should be addressed to OTAR Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 466/467/288**

Spain

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY—SUBSIDIES: The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 17 announced the establishment of subsidies for the purchase of agricultural machinery covered in general by tariff headings 84.23, 84.24, 84.25, 84.28 and 84.59.

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

DUTY-FREE IMPORT QUOTA—COKING COAL: The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 20 announced a duty-free import quota for 1973 of 3 million metric tons of coal suitable for coking, inported by iron and steel manufacturers for use in their coking plants. (tariff heading 27.01.A). **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS: The Spanish *State Gazettes* of January 20 and 22 announced the following modifications to the Spanish customs tariff:

Tariff no.	Description	Import duty
39.06	Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials, including alginic acid, its salts and esters:	
39.06.A	Amylaceous high polymers	20.5%
39.06.B	Dextrane	20.5%
39.06.C	Other	20.5%
84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor pumps and turbo pumps; air or gas compressors, motor and turbo compressors, free-piston generators, fans and the like	
84.11.A	High vacuum pumps	13%
84.11.B	Pumps and compressors other than mechanical	16%
84.11.C	Mechanical pumps and compressors, without their motors:	
1	Alternating over 800 hp of absorbed power	5%
2	Other:	
a	Over 1,000 hp of absorbed power	5%
b	Other	27%
84.11.D	Motor pumps and compressors:	
1	Gas turbine driven, exclusively	5%
2	Hermetic for refrigerating fluids, with nominal power between 1.5 and 7.5 kW both inclusive	6%
3	Other:	
a	Alternating over 800 hp of power absorbed by compressor	10%
b	Other:	
1	Over 1,000 hp of power absorbed by compressor	10%
2	Other	27%
84.11.E	Fans and the like	20%
84.11.F	Free-piston generators	16%
84.11.G	Parts and spares	27%
84.33.A.2	Machines for cutting paperboard sheets, capable of producing grooving (mitrailleuses), of a working width over 220 cm	5%
84.33.E	Automatic envelope making machines, reel-fed	5%
84.59.J	Regulable pitch propellers for ships	22%
84.59.K	Other	16%

The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 22 announced modifications to the Spanish customs tariff as follows:

> The lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Tariff no.	Description
29.28.A	Aminoazobenzene, aminoazotoluene, and their sulphonic, disulphonic and nitrated acids; sulphonic and nitrosulphonic diazonaphtol, sulphonic and nitrosulphonic diazonaphthalene
40.02.A	Synthetic latex:
1	Of styrene-butadiene, containing in the dry extract between 40 per cent and 70 per cent of styrene and less than 6 per cent of other monomers
90.28.A	Electromagnetic ion separators, including electro-magnetic mass-spectrographs and spectrometers; direct-reading spectrometers and spectrophotographs, including ultra-violet spectrophotometers visible infra-redatomic absorption or fluorescence, direct-reading; cromatographs

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

JOINT ASSEMBLY—Reactors for chemical and petro-chemical industry: In the *State Gazette* of January 22, the Spanish authorities published approval under the special system of joint assembly (see *Board of Trade Journal*, August 11, 1967) of a pro-forma resolution for the manufacture of reactors for chemical and petro-chemical industry, with weight over 15,000 kg and wall thickness 18 mm or over (tariff heading 84.17.I and 84.17.J.2). The parts components and auxiliary material which may have to be imported for inclusion in the Spanish manufacture will be subject to a reduction of 95 per cent of the corresponding import duty. On application a specific resolution could be approved by the Spanish Directorate of Tariff Policy given a technical and sufficiently detailed description of the parts, components, etc. to be imported with the reduced import duty, provided the total value of such parts does not exceed 53 per cent of the total industrial cost price. From the time of coming into force of the first specific resolution for the joint assembly of these reactors all customs duty reductions or exemptions for the import of this type of equipment will be suspended. The current pro-forma resolution will remain in force until January 21, 1975. British exporters interested in proposing themselves as potential partners should send details of their equipment to the British Embassy, Commercial Department, Fernando el Santo 16, Madrid 4, who will make local inquiries on their behalf.

Steam boilers. In the Spanish *State Gazette* of January 22, the Spanish authorities announced the extension until September 24, 1976 under the special system of joint assembly of a pro-forma resolution for the manufacture of steam boilers over 800 tons weight, for thermal power stations up to 700 MVA (550 MW). (See *Board of Trade Journal*, November 1, 1968, page 1208.)

Electrical generators. Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, May 6, 1970 (page 1281), of approval under the special system of joint assembly of a pro-forma resolution for the manufacture of electrical generators of 250 and 700 MVA valid until March 29, 1972. The *State Gazette* of January 22, announced extension of the period of validity until March 29, 1976.

Mills for preparing coal in thermal power stations. Notice was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, February 25, 1970 (page 554), of the approval under the special system of joint assembly of a pro-forma

(continued on next page)

SPAIN
continued

resolution for the manufacture of mills for preparing coal in thermal power stations valid until February 7, 1972. The Spanish *State Gazette* of January 22, announced the extension of the period of validity until February 7, 1977. **EDB ext. 462/471/472/473**

GLOBAL QUOTAS FOR 1973: In the *State Gazette* of January 24, the Spanish authorities published details of the global quotas for 1973. The complete list is reproduced below.

Quota no.	Goods	Tariff heading	Annual value pesetas	Method of calling
1	Hops	12.06	51,243,500	Yearly
2	Meat preserves	16.01 and 16.02	51,536,320	Yearly —
3	Fruit preserves	20.03 20.04 20.05 ex 20.06 20.07.B	51,536,320	Yearly
4	Miscellaneous food products	19.04 21.07.B 21.07.D	10,468,315	Yearly
5	Soups and soup preparations	21.05	19,326,120	Yearly
6	Beer	22.03	23,766,215	Permanently open
7	Fish meal	23.01.B	308,251,614	Permanently open
8	Sulphur	25.03	205,764,000	Six monthly
9	Anthracite	27.01.B	34,625,000	Permanently open
10	Manufactures of ceramic materials	69.11.B 69.12.B 69.13 69.14	29,761,000	Six monthly
11	Glass manufactures	70.13.B.1	15,331,000	Six monthly
12	Imitation jewellery and manufactures of precious metals and precious and semi-precious stones	71.12.B 71.13 71.14.B 71.15 71.16	26,894,000	Six monthly
13	Hand tools for industry	82.03.B 82.03.C 82.03.E (excluding those of copper free) 82.04	84,178,050	Six monthly
14	Saws and blades	82.02.A 82.02.B.1 82.02.B.2 82.02.B.3 82.06	47,325,000	Six monthly
15	Cutlery and table sets of iron and steel	82.09 82.10 82.11.A 82.11.C 82.11.D 82.11.E 82.14	35,257,000	Six monthly
16	Industrial fatty alcohols	15.10.C	65,000,000	Six monthly
17	Inorganic chemical products	28.02 28.14.A 28.15.B	15,000,000	Six monthly
18	Organic chemical products	17.02.A 17.02.B.1	65,000,000	Six monthly
19	Pharmaceutical specialities	29.44.A 29.44.B ex 30.03.A.2 and 30.03.B.2	161 000,000	Permanently open
20	Varnishes, inks, pigments and similar preparations	32.09.A and ex 32.09.D	56,000,000	Six monthly
21	Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations	33.06 34.01.B	33,000,000	Six monthly
22	Miscellaneous chemicals not included in other headings	35.05 ex 38.19.G ex 38.19.K	170,000,000	Six monthly
23	Pyrotechnic articles and matches	36.05 36.06	1,500,000	Six monthly
24	Photographic material	37.04.A 37.05.B	5,000,000	Six monthly
25	Other condensation, poly-condensation and poly-addition products	ex 39.01.J	43,000,000	Six monthly
26	Styrene and derivative products (polymerisation)	ex 39.02.C	25,000,000	Six monthly
27	Other polymerisation and poly-condensation products	39.02.A.2 39.02.N and ex 39.03.A	89,000,000	Six monthly
28	Manufactures of polyethylene and styrene co-polymers	ex 39.07.B	36,000,000	Six monthly
29	Yarns of miscellaneous textile fibres	55.05 55.06 57.06.A	22,000,000	Six monthly
30	Fabrics of miscellaneous textile fibres	55.07 55.08 55.09 57.10.A	60,000,000	Six monthly
31	Tulle, lace, velvet, and knitted goods	58.04.E 58.08 58.09 60.01.C	28,000,000	Six monthly
32	Special fabrics	ex 59.03.A 59.07 59.08 ex 59.11 ex 59.12 ex 59.13 ex 60.06.A ex 60.06.B	25,000,000	Six monthly
33	Carpets and rugs	58.01 58.02 58.03	12,000,000	Six monthly
34	Other textile manufactures	58.05.D 58.06 58.07 59.01 59.02.C 59.04 59.05.C 59.06 59.14 59.15	20,000,000	Six monthly
35	Knitted fabrics	ex 60.02 ex 60.03.A.2 ex 60.03.B.2 ex 60.03.C 60.04.C 60.05.C	3,000,000	Six monthly
36	Outer garments	61.01.A 61.02.A	13,000,000	Six monthly
37	Under garments	ex 61.03.A 61.04.A	1,500,000	Six monthly
38	Other garments and fabrics accessories	61.05 61.09 ex 61.10.A ex 61.11	6,500,000	Six monthly
39	Other made-up articles	ex 62.01.B.1 ex 62.02 ex 62.04 62.03 and ex 62.05.B	8,000,000	Six monthly
40	Sewing machines, their parts and spares (domestic type)	84.41.A.1 ex 84.41.C	7,500,000	Six monthly
41	TV and radio receivers	85.15.A	48,315,300	Six monthly
42	Radio-transmitters and transmitters-receivers	85.15.B.1 85.15.B.2	107,098,915	Six monthly
43	Non liberalised parts for the manufacture of electric apparatus and carbons for cinematography	ex 85.15.E ex 85.24.C	128,840,800	Permanently open
44	Capital equipment for new investment projects	Sections XVI and XVII	12,400,927,000	Permanently open
45	Special vehicles for the transport of sands, rocks or minerals	87.02.B.2	322,102,000	Six monthly
46	Tractors	87.01.A 87.01.B.2	645,589,472 (5,188 units)	Six monthly
47	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, or persons and goods (dual-purpose)	87.02.A.1	1,000,000,000	Annual
48	Parts for the manufacture of tractors	ex 87.06	141,724,880	Permanently open
49	Industrial motor vehicles and their parts and spares for manufacturing them	87.01.C 87.02.A.2 87.02.B.1 87.02.B.3 87.03 87.04 87.05 ex 87.06	550,000,000	Six monthly except parts for manufacturing them permanently open
50	Parts and accessories for the manufacture of motor cars	ex 87.04.A ex 87.05 ex 87.06	241,576,500	Permanently open
51	Other vehicles (not mechanically propelled) and their parts and spares for manufacturing them	87.14	23,127,940	Six monthly, except parts for manufacturing them permanently open
52	Phonographs, dictaphones, and other apparatus for sound recording and reproduction	92.11.C 92.11.D 92.11.E	32,210,200	Six monthly
53	Sound tapes, etc., recording (not liberalised) and parts and accessories for non liberalised apparatus under heading 92.11	92.12.B.2 92.13	42,670,815	Permanently open
54	Miscellaneous manufactures	98.01.A.2.b 98.01.A.2.d 98.01.B 98.12.A	2,287,120	Six monthly

EDB ext. 462/471/472/473

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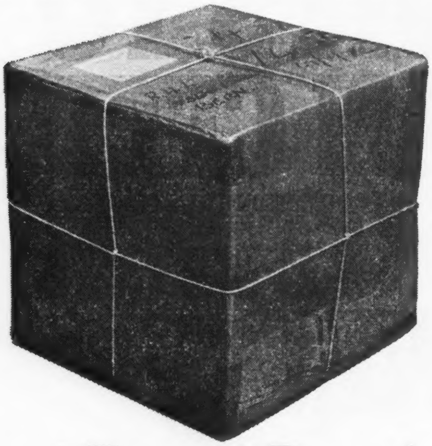

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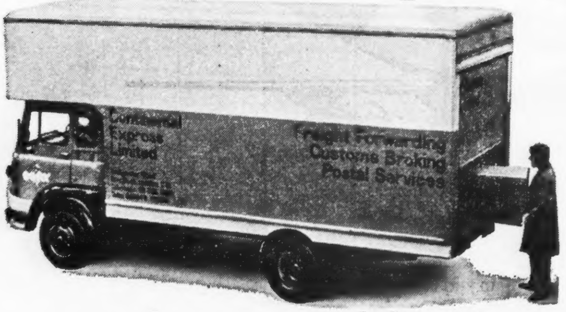

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Iceland

GLOBAL QUOTAS FOR 1973: The Icelandic Ministry of Commerce announced recently the following global quotas for imports into Iceland during 1973:

Tariff heading no.	Commodity	Thousand Krona except where stated
ex 09.01.11	Coffee roasted in retail packings 2 kilos or less	6,000
17.04.01	Sweetened liquorice and liquorice preparations	50,000
17.04.03	Sugar bonbons, sweet tablets and lozenges	
17.04.04	Chewing gum, whether or not covered with sugar	
17.04.05	Caramels	
17.04.09	Other sugar confectionery, not containing cocoa	
18.06.09	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	
ex 22.03.00	Beer made from malt containing 2¼% of alcohol by volume or less	7,000
25.23.00	Portland cement, ciment fondu, slag cement, super-sulphate cement and similar hydraulic cements, whether or not coloured or in fha fotm of clinker	15,000 tons
ex 85.01.09	Transformers excluding welding transformers	13,000
ex 94.01.09	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading no. 94.02) whether or not convertible into beds and parts thereof, excluding chairs for motor vehicles	50,000
94.03.09	Other furniture and parts thereof	
94.04.00	Mattress supports, articles of bedding or similar furnishing, fitted with springs or stuffed or internally fitted with any material or of expanded foam or sponge rubber or expanded, foam or sponge artificial plastic material, whether or not covered (eg mattresses, quilts, eiderdowns, cushions, pouffes and pillows)	
96.01 and ex 96.02	Brooms and brushes except brushes of a kind used as parts of machines, paint rollers, squeegees (other than roller squeegees) and mops, artists' brushes and toothbrushes	3,000

EDB ext. 458/459/461

Jordan

ADDITIONAL FEES FOR UNIVERSITY: An 'Additional Fees Law for Jordan University' came into effect on December 31, 1972. Copies of the law, which provides for 'additional fees' to be levied on a wide range of local business activities for the benefit of Jordan University, are available from the Department of Trade and Industry The 'additional fee' on the value of all imported goods which goes to Jordan University was raised on October 5 last year from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. **CRE ext. 3419**

Morocco

INCREASED TAXES ON IMPORTS: It has been announced that the Moroccan customs authorities have increased the special tax on import transactions from 2.5 per cent to 5 per cent *ad valorem*. In addition, stamp duty has been raised from 1 per cent to 2 per cent. No further information is available. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Algeria

STATE ORGANISATIONS: It has been announced that several Algerian state companies (Sociétés Nationales) have been reorganised or dissolved. The following changes have been made:

The Société Nationale des Tanneries Algériennes (TAL), the state tanning concern, has been reorganised and retitled the Société Nationale des Industries des Peaux et des Cuirs (SONIPEC). In addition to its responsibilities for the hides and skins industry, SONIPEC will cover the previous activities of Société Nationale des Chaussure (SIAC), the national shoe company, which has been dissolved.

The Société Nationale des Industries du Bois (SNIB) has been expanded to include the activities of the Société Nationale des Lièges (SNL), the state cork company. The reorganised company will be known as the Société Nationale des Industries des Lièges et du Bois (SNLB). It will be responsible for the development of the wood and cork industry.

There has also been a reorganisation of the various state food processing companies. The Société de Gestion et de Developpement des industries du Sucre (SOGEDIS), the state company for the sugar industry, has been augmented with the Société Nationale des Conserveries Algériens (SOALCO). This new company will be titled the Société de Gestion et de Developpement des Industries Alimentaires (SOGEDIA). It will be responsible for public sector development in the sugar, canning and fruit juice industries. SOALCO has been dissolved.

The Société Nationale de Confection (SONAC), the state organisation responsible for clothing manufacture, has been dissolved and its activities are now covered by the Société Nationale des Industries Textiles (SONITEX), the state textile company. **CRE ext. 2358**

Israel

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF DIAMONDS: The Israeli authorities have issued amendments to the Commodities and Services (Control) (Control of Diamonds) Order 1959, and the Imports, Exports and Customs Jurisdiction Ordinance 1939, concerning the control of and import and export of diamonds. Details are available.
EDB ext. 420/475

MODULAR COORDINATION LAW 1972: The Israeli authorities have issued a statement concerning this law, which adds to but does not derogate from the Planning and Building Law 1965 and Regulations thereunder. 'Modular coordination' as defined by the Law means a method to establish dimensions in a building plan by means of a module. Details are available.
EDB ext. 420/475

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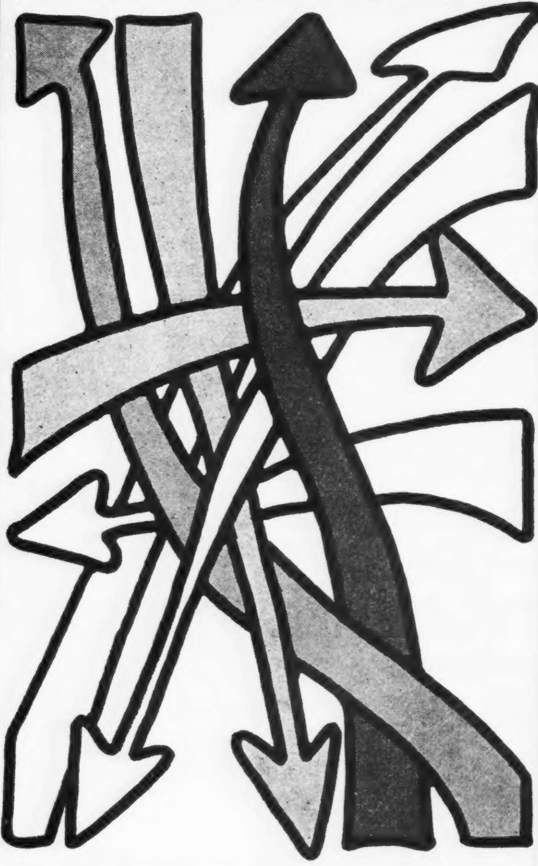

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ISRAEL
continued

TARIFF AMENDMENTS: The Israeli authorities have issued the following amendments to the customs tariff:

Item no.	Description	Rate of duty
	Items 03.02.2010 and 2011 are superseded by:	
03.02.2010	Herrings (GATT)	IL.0.01 per gross kg
	Items 09.08.1000 and 9900 are superseded by:	
09.08	Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms	IL.6.60 per kg + 15% *ad val*
	Items 11.08.9900, 9910 and 9990 are superseded by:	
11.08.9900	Other (incl. inner container)	IL.0.17 per kg
16.02	In this item, section 1000 is superseded by:	
1000	Meat, including meat spreads, preserved in airtight containers	IL.0.80 per kg
2000	This section is repealed	
	Items 17.04.4000, 4010 and 4090 are superseded by:	
17.04.4000	Sugar coated cereal flakes	IL.3.00 per kg + 25% *ad val*
	Items 38.11.9900, 9910 and 9990 are superseded by:	
38.11.9900	Other (incl. inner container)	IL.1.20 per kg + 20% *ad val*
40.11.3092	This paragraph is repealed	
	Items 50.09.9900, 9910 and 9990 are superseded by:	
50.09.9900	Other	IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	Items 50.10.9900, 9910 and 9990 are superseded by:	
50.10.9900	Other	IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	Items 51.04.9190, 9191, 9192, 9193 and 9199 are superseded by:	
51.04.9190		IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	Items 51.04.9990, 9991 and 9999 are superseded by:	
51.04.9990		IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	Items 55.09.9900, 9920 and 9990 are superseded by:	
55.09.9900	Other (GATT)	IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	In item 56.07, subsections 1090 and 2090 are superseded by:	
56.07.1090	Other	IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
2090	Other	IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	Items 58.05.2090, 2091 and 2099 are superseded by:	
58.05.2090	Other	IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	Items 58.08.1000 and 9900 are superseded by:	
58.08	Tulle and other net fabrics (other than woven knitted or crocheted fabrics), plain	40% *ad val*
	Items 59.13.1090, 1091 and 1099 are superseded by:	
59.13.1090	Other (GATT)	IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	Item 60.01.1000 is superseded by:	
60.01.1000	Pile fabrics, other than those under section 3000:	
1010	Of a weight per sq. metre not exceeding 330 g	IL.3.25 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
1090	Other	IL.3.25 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val* but not less than IL.7.50 per sq. metre
	Items 60.06.1090, 1091 and 1099 are superseded by:	
60.06.1090	Other (GATT)	IL.1.00 per sq. metre + 30% *ad val*
	In item 69.10, sections 1000 and 9900 are superseded by:	
69.10.1000	Basins with parallel walls and a flat bottom	35% but not less than IL.0.30 per kg
9900	Other	35% but not less than IL.0.60 per kg
97.04.1020	Subsection 1020 is repealed	
	Paragraph 1090 is superseded by:	
1090	Other	70% but not less than IL.0.35 per 54 card pack
9900	In this subsection, '60%' is superseded by:	50% *ad val*
98.03	In this item, subsection 1010 is superseded by:	
1010	The pens, with or without refills	30% but not less than IL.0.30 each
98.08	In this item, section 9900 is superseded by:	
9900	Other	50% *ad val*

EDB ext. 420/475

Zambia

IMPORT CONTROLS: The Zambian Ministry of Trade and Industry, in a letter to importers dated February 5, stated that from February 1, 1973 all categories of imports would be subject to quotas determined by the Ministry. For the year 1973 it intends to restrict imports to Kwacha 395 million fob. The basis of the quota for the first six months will be an average of imports during period January 1, 1971 to June 31, 1972, with a bias in favour of capital goods.

'Import agencies' will allocate quotas among importers. Some of the agencies will be held by the Ministry but most will be handled by quasi-government concerns.

The new application procedures are as follows:

a The Ministry will announce the foreign exchange quota for each category. Importers will then have two weeks to inform the relevant import agency of their requirements.
b The import agency will allocate available foreign exchange up to the level of the quota, giving priority to goods for foreign-financed projects and mining supplies.
c After allocation, importers must apply on new licence forms (forms 1A) to the agency for checking and authorisation. The agency then submits correct applications to the Ministry for approval.
d Providing applications are within the quarterly quota and specify source and route details, they will normally be approved without delay. No further approvals will be made until next quarterly quota. The estimated time from announcement to approval is four weeks.

All outstanding blanket licences were withdrawn on February 1 with 14 days grace for goods in transit. Arrangements are being made for direct requirements of mines to be licensed 'without restriction'. The Ministry of Health will be given a new open licence for medical and pharmaceutical requirements. Emergency items by air will be permitted without reference to the Ministry of Trade and Industry subject to satisfactory evidence of emergency to the Controller of Customs.

Lists of import agencies, the quota breakdown and the text of the open general licence are expected to be available shortly.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

BUDGET 1973: The Zambian Budget was presented to Parliament on January 26. Among other measures, action is to be taken to reduce the level of imports and to restrict demand. Increases in income tax, withholding taxes, licences and excise duties were announced alongside increases in customs duty on a substantial range of items. The present 5 per cent surtax on imports was increased to 10 per cent. Zambia has also decided to seek some form of association with EEC if the terms offered are favourable.

EDB ext. 471/472/473/462

Ghana

EXCHANGE CONTROL: A notice published in *Trade and Industry* of March 2, 1972 (page 367) gave details of Ghanaian exchange control arrangements following the statement about payments due under the 180 day credit system. The Bank of Ghana has now issued the following notice:

Notice No. 73/3. The Bank of Ghana announces for the information of importers and other members of the general public that it has requested the commercial banks to submit particulars of import bills and approved service payments which are unpaid for want of foreign exchange cover.

Upon receipt of this information, the Bank of Ghana will release foreign exchange for the payment of all those bills, not exceeding C5,000.00 in value, in respect of which the cedi counterparts were paid to the commercial banks on or before February 5, 1972. For the purpose of this announcement, the exchange rates that will be applied will be the following:

a For goods that arrived in Ghana on or before December 27, 1971:
C1.00 = US $0.98 or the appropriate cross-rates in force immediately before December 27, 1971.
b For goods that arrived in Ghana after December 27, 1971, but not later than February 5, 1972:
C1.00 = US $0.78 or the appropriate cross-rates in force immediately before February 5, 1972.

The payment of these bills should be supported with the relevant customs entry form and the original invoice.

Further announcements will be made in due course about the payment of other bills in the system.

British exporters who are affected by this notice are advised to ensure that their contacts in Ghana are in a position to submit the necessary supporting documents with the details of the debts concerned to the Bank of Ghana. **CRE ext. 3064**

Zaire

INCREASED IMPORT DUTIES: Law No. 73-006 of January 5, 1973 announced modifications of the duties and taxes on certain imports into Zaire.

The import duties have been modified on the tariff positions 58.04, 59.08, 87.02 and 91.01.

The temporary economic tax (*taxe conjoncturelle*) has been increased from 5 per cent to 20 per cent on the cif value on certain imports.

There is also a list of items exempted from the temporary economic tax which includes certain basic foodstuffs, fertilisers, synthetic fibres, building materials, spare parts for machinery and medical apparatus.

The law entered into force on February 1, 1973. **EDB ext. 472**

BEER AND MINERAL WATERS—IMPORT PROHIBITED: It has been announced that from February 1, 1973 the importation into Zaire of beer and mineral waters is forbidden. **EDB ext. 472**

Sri Lanka (Ceylon)

PRICING OF MOTOR VEHICLE SPARES: The Department of Price Control, Colombo, has issued an 'Introductory note' and 'Notice to traders and consumers', covering a new scheme of pricing motor vehicle spares with effect from January 1, 1973. British exporters may obtain copies from Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext 471/472/473/462**

Bangladesh

IMPORT POLICY: The Bangladesh Government has announced its import policy for the period January to June 1973. The main features are as follows:

Total expenditure on imports during the period of the policy is expected to amount to Takas 2,190 million (£115 million approximately) of which Takas 800 million will be in cash, Takas 300 million in barter and the remaining Takas 1,090 million from grants in aid. This total compares with Takas 850 million for the period January to June 1972 and Takas 2,610 million for the period July to December 1972.

Imports by the public sector in the current period will account for 70 per cent of Bangladesh's import requirements, compared with 50 per cent in the previous period. At the same time there will be some diminution in the role played by the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh, with Sector Corporations being allowed to import their own requirements.

The maximum value of import licences for commercial imports has been raised from Taka 20,000 (£1,050 approximately) to Taka 35,000 (£1,850 approximately) per importer during the period of the policy.

All industries will be licensed at 100 per cent of their half-yearly entitlement for raw materials and spares. Licences for greater amounts may, however, be given to the pharmaceuticals industry on the recommendation of the Director General of Industries.

(*continued on next page*)

BANGLADESH
continued

Repeat licences will be granted, on production of proof of utilisation of initial licences, to commercial importers of drugs and medicines (allopathic); books, journals and magazines; milk food for infants, and condensed, preserved and powdered (including non-fat dried) milk; parts and accessories of automotive vehicles, tyres and tubes; and marine diesel engines and parts.

The raw material replenishment scheme has been retained and hosiery and rayon industries added to the list of eligible importers.

Items newly eligible for import include linseed oil, corn oil, pigments and dry colours, glass bangles, arms and ammunition, radios and transistors, magnetic tapes, educational and mechanical toys, fountain pen ink, toilet requisites, and mosaic chips.

Luxury items such as cars, air-conditioners and refrigerators remained banned from import.

British exporters, specifying the goods in which they are interested, should address inquiries to Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch. **EDB ext. 420/475**

Malaysia

CUSTOMS DUTIES AMENDMENT: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published the Customs Duties (Amendment) (No. 24) Order 1972 which amends the first schedule to the Customs Duties Order 1968 by the deletion of all descriptions and duty rates against the following:

27.10.211
27.10.219
27.10.221
27.10.229
27.10.291
27.10.610
34.03.100

and the insertion of the following:

Heading no.	Description	Unit of quantity	Import duty		
			West Malaysia	Sabah	Sarawak
			Full and pref.	Full and pref.	Full and pref.
27.10	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, other than crude; preparations not elsewhere specified or included containing not less than 70% by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals, these oils being the basic constituents of the preparations:				
	Petroleum spirit:				
	Motor spirit:				
211	90 octane and above	Ton	$1.40 per gln.	$1.20 per gln.	90 cents per gln.
219	other	Ton	$1.40 per gln.	$1.20 per gln.	90 cents per gln.
	Aviation spirit:				
221	100 octane and above	Ton	$1.40 per gln.	$1.20 per gln.	90 cents per gln.
229	other	Ton	$1.40 per gln.	$1.20 per gln.	90 cents per gln.
	Other:				
291	having a flashpoint below 70°F	Ton	$1.40 per gln.	$1.20 per gln.	90 cents per gln.
	Lubricating oils and greases:				
610	Lubricating oil	Gallon	$1.05	$1.05	65 cents
34.03	Lubricating preparations, and preparations of a kind used for oil or grease treatment of textiles, leather or other materials, but not including preparations containing 70% or more by weight of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals:				
100	Lubricating oil preparations	Gallon	$1.05	$1.00	65 cents

EDB ext. 469/468/401

IMPORT CONTROL: The Malaysian *Government Gazette* has published amendments to the Customs (Prohibition of Imports) (Temporary Protective Measure) Order 1969.

The first schedule is amended by the addition of the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
12.10 000	Grass meal and grass pellets	All countries
85.11	Industrial and laboratory electric furnaces, ovens and induction and dielectric heating equipment; electric welding, brazing and soldering machines and apparatus and similar electric machines and apparatus for cutting:	
310	automatic submerged arc welding machines (complete with jigs) of 600 amperes or more	All countries

The second schedule is amended by the addition of the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
41.02 110 41.02 120 41.02 910 41.02 920	Bovine cattle leather (including buffalo leather) and equine leather, except leather falling within heading Nos. 41.06, 41.07 or 41.08	All countries
68.14 000	Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials	All countries

The sixth schedule is amended by the addition of the following:

Heading no.	Description of goods	Country
09.04 210	Chillies, ground	All countries
09.10 500	Curry spices	All countries
09.10 900	Other spices	All countries

The first schedule refers to goods prohibited from import into any part of the Federation of Malaysia without an import licence.

The second schedule refers to goods prohibited from import into West Malaysia without an import licence.

The sixth schedule refers to goods prohibited from import into the State of Sarawak without an import licence.

EDB ext. 469/468/401

Australia

CASH SECURITIES ON INJECTION MOULDING MACHINES: Notification has been received from the British High Commission at Canberra that an investigation is taking place on the question of dumping of injection moulding machines into Australia (tariff item 84.59.900). Provisional anti-dumping action by means of cash securities has been introduced on imports of this commodity into Australia from February 8, 1973. Ref. CRE 23536/G4 **CRE ext. 2318/2319**

HEALTH WARNING ON IMPORTED CIGARETTES: The Australian Minister for Customs and Excise has announced that action is being taken to require imported cigarettes to carry the health hazard warning now applying to cigarettes sold in some States. He said that legislation had been enacted in the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory, Victoria and Western Australia requiring the health hazard warning to appear on cigarettes sold in those places from January 1, 1973. Other States have indicated that they expect similar legislation to be introduced by May 1 this year. Because of marketing arrangements an increasing number of cigarettes sold in those States currently without legislation carry the health hazard warning label. The Minister has said that the Government had made the decision to assist State Governments in the administration of these requirements. The regulation to be introduced will ensure that imported cigarettes will not be released from customs control unless marked with the appropriate warning. To avoid unnecessary dislocation, the legislation will not operate until March 1, 1973. **EDB ext. 401/468/469**

New Zealand

TARIFF AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD REPORT—MARINE INBOARD ENGINES: Copies of the following New Zealand Tariff and Development Board report are available from Commercial Relations and Exports Division:

Tariff no.	Description
84.06.131	Compression—ignition types
84.06.139	Other types

CRE ext. 2321

EMERGENCY PROTECTION AUTHORITY — RUBBER BELTING: The New Zealand Minister of Industries and Commerce has referred to the Emergency Protection Authority for inquiry and report the question whether it is necessary that protective action, by means of temporary additional duties or temporary restriction of importation (or by a combination of both) be taken in respect of rubber belting. Details of the tariff items, under which the goods are dutiable, are given below.

Tariff item	Unit	British preferential	Most favoured nation	General
ex 40.10.001		25%*	45%*	55%*
ex 40.10.009		Free	20%	25%

* Or such lower rate of duty as the Minister may in any case direct.

The Emergency Protection Authority is required to report to the Minister by March 1, 1973. In the short time available for investigation United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Emergency Protection Authority will no doubt get in touch with their agents or the Director of the British Trade Association of New Zealand Inc., PO Box 2286, Wellington, New Zealand (telegraphic address 'Transtrade', tel. Wellington 43-706). The BTANZ charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed and whether the trade association or firm is a member. Details may be obtained from the BTANZ.

Any British trade association or firm requiring further details or proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Ref. CRE 1169/72 **CRE ext. 2321**

United States

FOOD LABELLING: *Trade and Industry* of April 20, 1972 announced proposals by the US Commissioner of Food and Drugs to develop a system for identifying the nutritional qualities of food. In conjunction with this was a proposal to establish a food label information panel. These proposals, with some modifications. have been adopted and all labelling ordered after December 31, 1973 and all labelling used for products shipped in interstate commerce after December 31, 1974 must comply with the regulations. However, further comments may be submitted until February 20.

In addition, various proposals have been made concerning (a) the labelling of special dietary foods, (b) the standard of identity for vitamin-mineral supplements, (c) amendments to standards of identity for enriched foods, (d) food flavour labelling, (e) incidental food additives, and (f) imitation food labelling. (FR 19.1.73) **CRE ext. 2397**

VEHICLE SAFETY REGULATIONS: *Trade and Industry* of December 21, 1972 gave notice of proposals, by the US National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, under which temporary exemption from one or more Federal motor vehicle safety standards might be given. The proposals have been adopted and came into effect on January 29. (FR 29.1.73) **EDB ext. 455/456**

TARIFF COMMISSION INVESTIGATION—BALL BEARINGS: The US Tariff Commission has instituted an escape clause investigation, under Section 301(b) of the Trade Expansion Act 1962, to determine whether anti-friction balls, and ball bearings, (US Tariff items 680.30-680.36) are being imported into the United States in such quantities as to cause or threaten to cause serious injury to the domestic industry. **CRE ext. 2397**

Operators in the Philadelphia Consolidated Laundry, USA, feeding sheets into a Stone Laundry Processor, the first to be installed in America. The success of this plant, which launders sheets individually at a speed of up to 1,000 an hour, has resulted in a licensing agreement between Stone-Platt Industries Ltd. and Sears Industries Inc., New York, which, according to Stone-Platt, is equivalent to export sales of at least £1½ million. Work has begun on the first batch of machines at Santa Clara, California.

TOY SAFETY: *Trade and Industry* of December 28, 1972 gave notice of proposals by the US Commissioner of Food and Drugs to establish various test methods for toys. In conjunction with these proposals it is intended that toys and other children's articles presenting risks from choking, aspiration or ingestion due to small parts shall be banned in certain cases, and be specially marked in others. Comments should be submitted to the US Department of Health, Education and Welfare by March 23. (FR 22.1.73) **CRE ext. 2397**

Antigua

IMPORT LICENSING RESTRICTIONS—CARROTS AND SWEET POTATOES: No import licence will be issued for the importation into Antigua of fresh and canned carrots and sweet potatoes. **EDB ext. 7312/474/476**

Venezuela

NEW TARIFF: The Venezuelan President has announced that the introduction of the new tariff, under Decree No. 1168 of December 27, 1972, has been deferred. The dates now set for its introduction are March 1, 1973 for goods which were not subject to licensing at December 27, 1972 and May 1, 1973 for those which were. **EDB ext. 474/476/7312**

Advertising in *Trade and Industry*

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Uruguay

COMMERCIAL ARREARS: Uruguayan Central Bank Circular 409 of November 10, 1972 issues new rulings on commercial arrears. The new regulation provides for the issue to creditors of interest-bearing promissory notes which will be redeemed over a four-year period beginning on December 31, 1973. The application for an issue of these notes must be made through the Commercial Bank involved in the operation which gave rise to the arrears. The main provisions of the new regulation are as follows:

Article 1 Operations included in the new regulation are:

a Those under Central Bank Circulars 252, 254 and 260

b Those under Circulars 265, 289 and 318

c Those resulting from resolutions contained in Circulars 295 paragraph 1 sub paragraph B3 and 332 sub paragraph C payable or due up to December 31, 1973.

d Those under the resolutions under reference which were not taken advantage of within the time limit already fixed.

e The collection and registration of documents with maturity after December 31, 1971.

Articles 3 *and* 4 Deposits in local currency:

a For foreign exchange remittances under the dispositions of Circulars 252, 254, 260, 295 paragraph 1 sub paragraph B3 and 332 sub paragraph C which were not taken advantage of within the time limits already fixed, deposits must be made in the equivalent local currency at the selling rate of exchange of the commercial market in force at the time of effecting the deposit up to March 31, 1973.

b For foreign exchange remittances corresponding to collection and registration of documents with maturity after December 31, 1971:

(i) For maturities after December 31, 1971 and up to October 30, 1972, the equivalent in local currency must be deposited—up to February 29, 1972 at the rate of exchange in force at the time of maturity and from March 1, 1972 at the selling rate of exchange in force in the commercial market at the time of maturity.

(ii) For maturities after October 31, 1972 the equivalent in local currency must be deposited at the selling rate of exchange in force in the commercial market at the time of making the deposit up to March 31, 1973.

c For foreign exchange remittances for the import of books: For imports made during the period January 1, 1970 to May 13, 1971 the equivalent in local currency must be deposited by March 31, 1973, at the rate of exchange of 250 pesos per US dollar; for imports made during the period May 14, 1971 to February 29, 1972 the equivalent in local currency must be deposited at the rate of exchange of 500 pesos per US dollar.

Article 5 An application to take advantage of Circular 409 should be presented to the Central Bank together with a duplicate voucher of the deposit made in local currency.

Article 6 The Central Bank will make inspection checks on controls where appropriate.

Article 7 Letters of guarantee must be underwritten in favour of the Central Bank.

Articles 8, 9, 10 The Central Bank will issue in two series promissory notes in foreign currency which will be used to reimburse creditors for the operations referred to in Article 1. The first series will be made to cancel the obligations referred to in Circulars 252, 254, 260, 265 and 289 whose holders have complied with the rulings established. The second series will be made to cancel the remaining obligations.

Articles 11, 12, *and* 13 The promissary notes will bear interest at 7½ per cent per annum which will be calculated from November 1, 1972 for the promissory notes of the first series and from April 1, 1973 for the second. The notes will be redeemed by the Central Bank according to the following schedule:

Amortisation	1	31.12.73 — 3.75%	2	31.3.74 — 3.75%
	3	30.6.74 — 3.75%	4	30.9.74 — 3.75%
	5	31.12.74 — 5%	6	31.3.75 — 5%
	7	30.6.75 — 5%	8	30.9.75 — 5%
	9	31.12.75 — 7.50%	10	31.3.76 — 7.50%
	11	30.6.76 — 7.50%	12	30.9.76 — 7.50%
	13	31.12.76 — 8.75%	14	31.3.77 — 8.75%
	15	30.6.77 — 8.75%	16	30.9.77 — 8.75%

The Central Bank reserves the right to bring forward totally or partially the payment of these obligations. The Bank may sign agreements with other financial bodies providing for the discounting of these promissory notes in order to enable private creditors to recover debts more rapidly.

Copies of the Circulars are available upon request from Commercial Relations and Exports Division. Creditors insured with ECGD should approach that Department if they need further information; uninsured creditors should approach Commercial Relations and Exports Division. **CRE ext. 2287**

Peru

BUDGET FOR 1973-4: The Peruvian Budget Law for 1973 and 1974 published on December 28, 1972 was planned, according to Government Ministers, with the target of achieving some £650 million of private investment, a 7.5 per cent growth in the gross national product and the creation of 500,000 new jobs. Overall expenditure is planned to go up by about 22 per cent over 1971-2. Planned public investment for 1973-4 is soles 33,966 million and operational expenditure soles 95,910 million compared with the 1971-2 targets of soles 30,345 million and 71,523 million respectively. Funds earmarked for financing of the internal and external public debt have risen to soles 16,343 million. Further details are available. **CRE ext. 2289**

ANDEAN PACT AND PERU'S INDUSTRIAL LAW: Peruvian Decree Law 19863 published on December 27, 1972 establishes that foreign industrial companies must sign contracts with the State to transform themselves into mixed or national companies by June 31, 1974 in accordance with Decree Laws 18900 and 18999 and other complementary dispositions in force. (Foreign companies are defined in Decree Law 18900 as companies with greater than 49 per cent foreign ownership.) Further details are available. **CRE ext. 2289**

Directory of British Machine Tools

The Machine Tool Trades Association is now compiling, for publication in the Autumn, a comprehensive directory of machine tools and ancillary equipment manufactured wholly or substantially in the U.K.

It will be in English, French and German and some 8,000 copies will be distributed to a specially prepared, first-class mailing list of people overseas who are responsible for the purchase of capital equipment. Further copies will be on sale at £3.50 each.

Inclusion in this important directory is open to all manufacturing firms within the British machine tool industry, *irrespective of whether they are members of the MTTA or not.*

Application for full details should be made immediately to the Press Officer,
MTTA, 62 Bayswater Road, London W2 3PH.
Tel: 01-402 6671

MTTA

Tariff quotas after accession to the European Communities

As an Acceding Member State to the European Communities the United Kingdom will participate in Community tariff quotas and may also open some national tariff quotas. There are no tariff quotas at present in the United Kingdom.

UNDER tariff quotas a limited amount of goods may be imported at a rate of duty below the normal rate. The existence of a tariff quota does not in itself involve any quantitative restriction on imports. Goods may be imported outside the quota limits subject to the normal rate of duty unless there are also separate quantitative or other restrictions on imports, such as quotas for certain cotton textiles, restrictions imposed on imports (eg under the Plant Health Acts), and restrictions on products covered by the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) of the European Economic Community and which require a CAP Import Licence issued by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Policy.

Community tariff quotas—global

The European Economic Community has annual tariff quotas for certain goods that may benefit from a nil or reduced rate of duty from whatever source they are imported. These are known as 'global' tariff quotas. An illustrative list of those understood to be applicable in 1973 is provided at the end of this article; it does not, however, include tariff quotas under the EEC General System of Preferences (for which see below).

Community tariff quotas—preferential

There are also European Economic Community annual tariff quotas opened under preferential agreements with third countries, namely certain Mediterranean countries and Portugal. In such cases only goods originating in the countries concerned are eligible. There are also two global tariff quotas for certain handicrafts that are confined in practice to imports from particular developing countries.

National tariff quotas

Under the Treaty of Accession to the EEC the United Kingdom is entitled to open annual national tariff quotas for phosphorus and for woodpulp. Under Protocol No. VII of the Treaty of Rome it is also possible for Member States to open national tariff quotas for fibrous vegetable pulp.

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

There are Community (ECSC) tariff quotas for certain steel products, namely, special wire rod for springs and piano wire; coils for re-rolling clad with stainless steel; used rails for re-rolling.

Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

The EEC and ECSC accord generalised tariff preferences to developing countries. Under present arrangements, the preferences for some goods are limited to quantities specified in Community tariff quotas for these goods.

Community administration

The Community tariff quotas, as applying to the Six original Member States, have been divided amongst the Six with provision in some cases for a Community reserve upon which these Member States draw, if their initial shares are exhausted, and contribute to, if their shares are not used up. In some cases too, the relevant Community instruments prescribe for the manner in which the shares of individual Member States should be allocated among their importers.

1973—Global Tariff Quotas

As the Acceding States will not, except in the beef and veal sector, make their first move towards the Common Customs Tariff of the EEC or ECSC Unified Tariff until January 1, 1974, they will not in general participate in 1973 as importers in Community Global Tariff Quotas. There is one exception. The UK is participating in a tariff quota for frozen beef (as from February 1973) which is being administered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. This quota is in effect a levy free quota and not a quota for imports at a lower than the normal tariff.

Goods imported into the original Community of Six from the Acceding States, as well as from third countries, will benefit from the reduced rate of duty within the limits of the global tariff quotas. It is expected that the quotas opened in 1974 will not differ greatly from those on the list below. A new tariff quota for plywood will be opened in 1974.

GLOBAL COMMUNITY TARIFF QUOTAS IN FORCE IN 1973

CCT heading	Product
01.02 A II b 2	Heifers and cows (other than those for slaughter) of certain mountain breeds
01.02 A II b 2	Bulls, cows and heifers (other than those for slaughter) of certain alpine breeds
03.01 A II	Eels (live or dead)
08.04 II	Dried grapes, in immediate containers of a net capacity of 15 kg or less
38.08 A	Rosins (including resinous pitch)
48.01 A	Newsprint
50.02	Raw silk (not thrown)
50.04	Yarn wholly of silk, not put up for retail sale
50.05	Yarn spun from silk waste other than noil
50.09	Woven fabrics of silk or of waste silk other than noil (woven on handlooms)
55.09	Woven fabrics of cotton, woven on handlooms
73.02 C	Ferro-silicon
73.02 D	Ferro-Silico Manganese
73.02 E I	Ferro Chromium
77.01 A	Unwrought magnesium
78.01 A I	Unwrought lead containing a minimum weight of 0.02 per cent silver
78.01 A II	Unwrought lead, other (refined lead)
79.01 A	Unwrought zinc
A number of tariff headings	Handicraft products

1973—Preferential tariff quotas

Negotiations for the adaptation of existing Agreements between the EEC and Mediterranean countries to take account

(continued on next page)

TARIFF QUOTAS
continued

of the enlargement of the Community have not in all cases been completed. Details of tariff quotas under such agreements will be published in due course in *Trade and Industry*. (Certain details of the tariff quotas for Portuguese wines appeared in the February 8 edition of *Trade and Industry*). None of these tariff quotas will be opened by the United Kingdom until April 1, 1973 at the earliest. In some cases tariff quotas will not be opened until July 1, 1973, eg Portuguese wines, whilst no tariff quotas at all will be opened for Spain or Israel during 1973.

1973—Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)

Under the Treaty of Accession the United Kingdom will not align with the Community systems of GSP until 1974.

UK share in Community tariff quotas and of national quotas

Announcements will be made about the UK's share in Community tariff quotas and will also provide details of how these and any national tariff quotas will be administered in the UK. A separate notice is also being issued by HM Customs and Excise on the general administration of tariff quotas.

Inquiries about Tariff Quotas should be addressed to Mrs. V. J. Cowdery, Tariff Division, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

EEC Common Agricultural Policy import and export licensing

TRADERS in a wide range of agricultural commodities and their products are now required, under European Economic Community Regulations, to obtain from the Licensing Division of the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce (see *Trade and Industry* of November 30, 1972, page 443), licences in respect of imports from and exports to countries outside the enlarged Community. This does not exempt traders from obtaining other documentation, such as that required by animal health regulations, or import or export licences from the Department of Trade and Industry, which may still be necessary under other domestic (United Kingdom) legislation.

Leaflets describing the procedures necessary under EEC Regulations have been issued by the Intervention Board. These cover import and export licensing, the charging of levies, and the payment of export refunds and production subsidies. For imports see also the Notice to Importers published in *Trade and Industry*, December 21, 1972, page 583.

Traders in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, resinous plastics, adhesives and starch and starch products should be aware that export refunds may be payable from the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund in respect of certain of the contents of some products. Details of these products are contained in two of the leaflets LR17 and LR18, which are also obtainable from the Licensing Division of the Intervention Board.

Details of the EEC import and export regulations covering licences and refunds and a list of all the leaflets to be issued in the LR Series were given in the Intervention Board Press Notice IB2/72 issued on December 18, 1972—obtainable on request (Tel: 01-222 3391 ext. 151).

Inquiries regarding the EEC regulations for imports and exports of agricultural commodities and requests for leaflets, should be addressed to the Licensing Division, Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, Fountain House, 2 West Mall, Butts Centre, Reading RG1 7QW (Tel: Reading 583626).

The chemicals, pharmaceuticals, resinous plastics, adhesives and starch and starch products referred to above are as follows:

CCT No.	Description of processed product
29.04C 11	Mannitol
29.04C 111	Sorbitol
ex 29.10B	Methylglucoside
ex 29.14	Esters of mannitol (whether or not saturated)
ex 29.14	Esters of sorbitol (whether or not saturated)
ex 29.15AV	Itaconic acid, its salts and esters
29.16A 1	Lactic acid, its salts and esters
29.16A 1V	Citric acid, its salts and esters
29.16A V	Gluconic acid, its salts and esters
ex 29.16A V111	Glyceric acid, glycolic acid, saccharonic acid, iso-saccharonic acid, hepta-saccharonic acid, and their salts and esters
ex 29.35Q	Anhydric compounds of mannitol
ex 29.35Q	Anhydric compounds of sorbitol excluding maltol and iso-maltol
ex 29.43B	Sorbose, and its salts and esters
ex 29.44A	Penicillins the manufacture of which requires, per kg, a quantity of white sugar not exceeding 15.3 kg
35.01B	Casein glues
35.01A & C	Casein, caseinates and other casein derivatives
35.02A11a	Ovo-albumin and lacto-albumin
35.05	Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues
ex 35.06	Prepared glues not elsewhere specified or included; products suitable for use as glues put up for sale by retail as glues in packages not exceeding a net weight of one kg, based on emulsions of sodium silicate
38.12A 1	Prepared glazings and prepared dressings, based on starchy substances
38.19Q	Binding agents for foundry cores based on synthetic resins
ex 38.19T	Products of the cracking of sorbitol
ex 39.02C	Adhesives based on resin emulsions
ex 39.06B	Other high polymers, artificial resins and artificial plastic materials (other than alginic acid, its salts and esters, and linoxyn)

New EC legislation

Further information on the items in this section is available from Department of Trade and Industry, Export Data Branch (EDB), Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7174 or 408 or Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel. 01-222 7877 ext. 2354 or 2355)—the appropriate reference point is given at the end of each section.

COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY: The texts of the following Regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*. The texts may be seen on application.

Oils, fats and oil seeds. Regulation (EEC) No. 196/73 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 1204/72 laying down detailed rules for the application of the subsidy system for oil seeds to take account of the accession of new Member States to the Communities. (*Official Journal* No. L23, January 29, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 197/73 supplementing Regulation (EEC) No. 2510/71 on detailed rules for the subsidy for olive oil to take account of the accession of the new Member States to the Communities. (*Official Journal* No. L23, January 29, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 200/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No.

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1576/72 of the Commission on the differential amounts for colza and rape seed. (*Official Journal* No. L23, January 29, 1973)

Regulation (EEC) No. 205/73 on Communications between Member States and the Commission concerning oils and fats. (*Official Journal* No. L23, January 29, 1973)

Wine. Regulation (EEC) No. 198/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 1769/72 following the accession of new Member States to the Communities. (*Official Journal* No. L23, January 29, 1973)

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) No. 199/73 supplementing, in respect of cereals, Regulations (EEC) Nos. 2622/71, 837/72, 1503/72 following the accession of new Member States to the Communities. (*Official Journal* No. L23, January 29, 1973)

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) No. 206/73 amending Regulation (EEC) No. 2474/72 on the sale at reduced prices of butter for direct consumption in the Community. (*Official Journal* No. L23, January 29, 1973)

Cattlemeat, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) No. 218/73 on the calculation of the import price and the special import price for calves and adult bovine animals. (*Official Journal* No. L26, January 31, 1973)

EDB ext. 7174/408

UNCTAD GENERALISED PREFERENCES SYSTEM: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L296 dated December 30, 1972, contains the texts of the following Regulations and Decisions:

Regulation (EEC) No. 2761/72 on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 for certain products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2762/72 on the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 for certain products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2763/72 on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to September 30, 1973 for certain textile products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2764/72 on the opening of the tariff preferences for the period January 1 to September 30, 1973 for certain textile products originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2765/72 on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 for certain textile products and footwear originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2766/72 on the opening, allocation and administration of Community tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 for certain textile products and footwear originating in developing countries.

Regulation (EEC) No. 2767/72 establishing for certain products falling within Chapters 1 to 24 of the Common Customs Tariff, a system of generalised preferences in favour of developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973.

Decision 72/432/ECSC on the opening, allocation and administration of tariff quotas for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 for certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries.

Decision 72/433/ECSC on the opening of tariff preferences for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 for certain iron and steel products originating in developing countries.

Details of the above Regulations and Decisions and the conditions attached to the quotas may be obtained on application.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L297 dated December 30, 1972 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 2818/72 relating to the definition of the concept of 'originating products' for the application of tariff preferences granted by the EEC for certain products of developing countries.

Trade and Industry dated January 27, 1972 contained a notice about a number of Regulations setting up tariff quotas and opening tariff preferences for certain products originating in developing countries for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972. The texts of the following notices reimposing the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain of these products and certain of the products for which a quota for the period January 1 to December 31, 1973 was set up by Regulation (EEC) No. 2763/72, referred to above, have been published in the *Official Journal* as follows:

Common Customs Tariff no.	Description of goods	Country of origin	Full rate of duty payable from	Tariff quota or preference set up by Reg. No.
84.41	Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines; sewing machine needles: A Sewing machines; furniture specially designed for sewing machines: I Sewing machines (lock-stitch only), with heads of a weight not exceeding 16 kg without motor or 17 kg including the motor; sewing machine heads (lock-stitch only), of a weight not exceeding 16 kg without motor or 17 kg including motor: b Other	South Korea	December 14, 1972	2794/71
	(*Official Journal* No. C135, December 28, 1972)			
62.02	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen; curtains and other furnishing articles: of cotton	India	January 22, 1973	2763/72
	(*Official Journal* No. C2, January 16, 1973)			

EDB ext. 7174/408

COMMUNITY TRANSIT: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. C135 dated December 28, 1972 contains the draft text of a proposed regulation relating to methods of administrative co-operation intended to ensure, during the transitional period, the free movement of goods between the Community as originally constituted and the new Member States and between the new Member States themselves. It should be noted that the text of the regulation, when finally approved, may differ from the draft text referred to above.

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L26 dated January 31, 1973 contains the text of Regulation (EEC) No. 217/73 concerning the transitional measures for the free movement of goods.

EDB ext. 7174/408

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES: The *Official Journal of the European Communities* No. L291 dated December 28, 1972 contains the following:

Aeronautical products. Regulation (EEC) No. 2724/72 totally suspends for the period January 1 to December 31, 1972, the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain aeronautical products as follows:

CCT heading no.	Description of goods
ex 38.19 T	Amines, not chemically defined intended for use in the construction of aircraft or for use in the maintenance and repair of aircrafts (a)
ex 39.01 C VII	Epoxy resins in liquid, paste or powder form intended for use in the construction of aircraft or for use in the maintenance or repair of aircraft (a)
ex 40.11 B	New tyre cases for use in the maintenance or repair of aircraft (a): tyres of the type 24× 7.7 : 14 PR
ex 44.15	Wood panels, clad on each side with sheet aluminium and intended for use on aircraft (a)
ex 62.05 C	Emergency chutes and passengers' life-jackets for aircraft (a)
ex 73.24	Containers for the pressurisation of aircraft (a)
ex 84.22 D	Lifting, loading or unloading equipment intended to be permanently fixed in aircraft (a)
ex 88.02 B II (c)	Aircraft fitted with means of mechanical propulsion of an unladen weight exceeding 15,000 kg
ex 89.01 B II (a) and (b)	Lifeboats for the equipment of aircraft (a)
ex 89.05	Floating rescue appliances for the equipment of aircraft (a)

(a) The suspension of these duties is subject to conditions to be determined by the competent authorities.

Products for construction, maintenance and repair of aerodynes. Regulation (EEC) No. 2725/72 partially or totally suspends the Common Customs Tariff duties on certain products intended for

(*continued on next page*)

NEW EC LEGISLATION
continued

use in the construction, maintenance and repair of aerodynes as follows:

LIST I

CCT DUTIES TOTALLY SUSPENDED FROM JANUARY 1 UNTIL DECEMBER 31, 1973 ON PRODUCTS FOR MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR OF AIRCRAFT UNLADEN WEIGHT EXCEEDING 15,000 KG

CCT heading no.	Description
39.07	Articles of materials of the kinds described in headings Nos. 39.01 to 39.06: E Of other materials ex II Other Articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plant
40.14	Other articles of unhardened vulcanised rubber: ex B Other Articles of a kind commonly used in machinery or plants
68.13	Fabricated asbestos and articles thereof (for example, asbestos board, thread and fabrics; asbestos clothing, asbestos jointing), reinforced or not, other than goods falling within heading No. 68.14; mixtures with a basis of asbestos and mixtures with a basis of asbestos and magnesium carbonate, and articles of such mixtures: B Articles of asbestos III Other
68.14	Friction material (segments, discs, washers, strips, sheets, plates, rolls and the like) of a kind suitable for brakes, for clutches or the like, with a basis of asbestos, other mineral substances or of cellulose, whether or not combined with textile or other materials
68.16	Articles of stone or of other mineral substances (including articles of peat), not elsewhere specified or included: ex B Other Filters, discs and other articles of agglomerated carbon or of graphite
ex 73.25	Stranded wire, cables, cordage, ropes, plaited bands, slings and the like, of iron or steel wire, but excluding insulated electric cables Steel cables for flight controls, ready for use
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel
73.32	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel
73.35	Springs and leaves for springs, of iron or steel
73.40	Other articles of iron or steel: ex B Other Stays clamps and connections Freight stowage devices
76.07	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, sockets and flanges), of aluminium
76.16	Other articles of aluminium: C Nails, tacks, staples, hook-nails, spiked cramps, spikes and the like; bolts, nuts, screws and similar articles; washers and spring washers ex D Other Stays, clamps, flanges, fastenings or other fixing devices of aluminium
ex 83.07	Lamps and lighting fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal (excluding switches, electric lamp holders, electric lamps for vehicles, electric battery or magneto lamps, and other articles falling within Chapter 85 except heading No. 85.22)
84.07	Hydraulic engines and motors (including water wheels and water turbines)
84.08	Other engines and motors: B Gas turbines: II Other C Other engines and motors D Parts II Other
84.10	Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds: B Other pumps
84.11	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like: A Pumps and compressors: II Vacuum pumps creating a vacuum better than 10^{-3}Torr; centrifugal or axial compressors giving a compression ratio of not less than 2 and a flow of more than 3,000 m^3 per minute; stationary reciprocating compressors of a weight exceeding 2,000 kg III Other pumps and compressors ex IV Parts and components of the pumps and compressors listed in subheadings A II and A III C Fans, blowers and the like
84.15	Refrigerators and refrigerating equipment (electrical and other) A Evaporators and condensers, excluding those for domestic refrigerators ex B Other Compression refrigerating systems specially designed for cooling air in aircraft
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vapourising, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical: C Heat exchange units
84.18	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases: D Other II Machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for filtering or purifying liquids or gases
84.21	Mechanical appliances (whether or not hand operated) for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders; fire extinguishers (charged or not); spray guns and similar appliances; steam or sand blasting machines and similar jet projecting machines Extinguishers permanently installed in aircraft
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (for example, lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes, jacks, pulley tackle, belt conveyors and teleferics), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23: ex D Other Jacks
84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter: ex E Other Air humidifiers or dehumidifiers Engine starters, propellor regulators and servo mechanisms Windscreen wiping mechanisms Parts not elsewhere specified or included of the equipment which is the subject of the present list
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves
84.62	Ball, roller or needle roller bearings
84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearings, gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings
84.64	Gaskets and similar joints of metal sheeting combined with other material (for example, asbestos, felt and paperboard) or of laminated metal foil; sets or assortments of gaskets and similar joints, dissimilar in composition, for engines, pipes, tubes and the like, put up in pouches, envelopes or similar packings
84.65	Machinery parts, not containing electrical connectors, insulators, coils, contacts or other electrical features and not falling within any other heading in this Chapter
85.01	Electrical goods of the following, descriptions: generators, converters (rotary or static), transformers, rectifiers and rectifying apparatus, inductors
85.04	Electrical accumulators: B Other
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs, and glow plugs); generators (dynamos and alternators) and cut-outs for use in conjunction with such engines
85.14	Microphones and stands therefor; loudspeakers; audio-frequency electric amplifiers
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus: A Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras: I Transmitters II Transmitter-receivers ex III Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer B Other apparatus ex C Parts of the goods of subheadings A and B above
85.17	Electric sound or visual signalling apparatus (such as bells, sirens, indicator panels, burglar and fire alarms), other than those of heading No. 85.09 ot 85.16
85.18	Electrical capacitors, fixed or variable
85.19	Electrical apparatus for making and breaking electrical circuits, for the protection of electrical circuits, or for making connections to or in electrical circuits (for example, switches, relays, fuses, lighting arresters, surge suppressors, plugs, lamp holders and junction boxes); resistors, fixed or variable (including potentiometers), other than heating resistors; printed circuits; switchboards (other than telephone switchboards) and control panels
85.20	Electric filament lamps and electric discharge lamps (including infra-red and ultra-violet lamps); arc-lamps; electrically ignited photographic flashbulbs: A Filament lamps for lighting ex B Other Discharge lamps for lighting including gas filled dual lamps

CCT heading no.	Description
85.21	Thermionic, cold cathode and photo-cathode valves and tubes (including vapour or gas filled valves and tubes, cathode-ray tubes, television camera tubes and mercury arc rectifying valves and tubes); photocells; mounted piezo-electric crystals; diodes, transistors and similar semi-conductor devices; electronic microcircuits: A Valves and tubes B Photocells, including photo-transistors C Mounted piezo-electric crystals
85.22	Electrical appliances and apparatus, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter C Other
ex 85.23	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) electric wire, cable, bars, strip and the like (including co-axial cable), whether or not fitted with connectors Electrical cables of the 'octopus' or 'harness' type ready for use
85.28	Electrical parts of machinery and apparatus, not being goods falling within any of the preceding headings of this Chapter
90.14	Surveying (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses, rangefinders; A Compasses ex B Other Air navigation and meteorological instruments: rangefinders
90.23	Hydrometers and similar instruments; thermometers, pyrometers, barometers, hygrometers, psychrometers, recording or not; any combination of these instruments: C Hydrometers and similar instruments, with or without thermometers; optical pyrometers D Other
90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature, (for example, pressure gauges, thermostats, level gauges, flow meters, heat meters, automatic ovendraught regulators), not being articles falling within heading No 90.14
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analysing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus
90.29	Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading Nos. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28
91.06	Time switches with clock or watch movement (including secondary movement) or with synchronous motor
92.11	Gramophones, dictating machines and other sound recorders and reproducers, including record-players and tape decks, with or without sound-heads; television image and sound recorders and reproducers, magnetic: A Sound recorders and reproducers: I Sound recorders
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof: ex A Specially designed for aircraft Specially designed seats for aircrew Passenger seats fitted with oxygen supply apparatus

LIST II

CCT DUTIES TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY SUSPENDED FROM JANUARY 1, 1973 TO DECEMBER 31, 1974 ON PRODUCTS FOR INCORPORATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIRCRAFT OF UNLADEN WEIGHT NOT EXCEEDING 15,000 KG.

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel	Total suspension
73.32	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), or iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel: A Not threaded or tapped:	
	I Screws, nuts, rivets and washers, obtained by turning bars, angles shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness or hole diameter not exceeding 6 mm	Total suspension
	II Other	Total suspension
	B Threaded or tapped: I Screws and nuts, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness or hole diameter not exceeding 6 mm	Total suspension
	II Other	Total suspension
81.04	Other base metals, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof; cermets, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof: K Titanium ex II Rolled titanium: Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and similar articles	4%
ex 83.07	Lamps and light fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal excluding miners safety lamps and parts thereof	Total suspension
ex 83.09	Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, buckleclasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets, and the like, of base metal, of a kind commonly used for clothing, travel goods, handbags, or other textile or leather goods; tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets, of base metal Tabular rivets	Total suspension
84.07	Hydraulic engines and motors (including water wheels and water turbines)	Total suspension
84.08	Other engines and motors C Other engines and motors	Total suspension
84.10	Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds: B Other pumps II Other pumps	Total suspension
	ex III Parts of pumps falling within subheading B II	Total suspension
84.11	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like: A Pumps and compressors: III Other pumps and compressors	Total suspension
	ex IV Parts of pumps and compressors falling within subheading A III	Total suspension
	C Fans, blowers and the like	Total suspension
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vapourising, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical: C Heat exchange units	Total suspension
84.18	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases: D Other ex II Machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for filtering or purifying liquids or gases Machinery and apparatus for filtering liquids	Total suspension
84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter: ex E Other Air liquidifiers or dehumidifiers	Total suspension
	Engine starters, propellor regulators and servo mechanisms	Total suspension
	Windscreen wiping mechanisms	Total suspension
	Parts not elsewhere specified or included of the equipment which is to be subject of the present list	Total suspension
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves: A Pressure reducing valves	Total suspension
ex 84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearing gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings Transmission shafts and cranks for engines	Total suspension

(continued on next page)

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NEW EC LEGISLATION
continued

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs, and glow plugs); generators (dynamos and alternators and cut-outs for use in conjunction with such engines:	
	ex A Starter motors, generators and cut-outs	
	Starters for engines	Total suspension
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:	
	A Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras:	
	II Transmitter-receivers	8%
	ex III Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer	8%
	B Other apparatus	8%
	C Parts of the goods of subheadings A and B above	
	II Parts of base metal, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire of solid section, the greatest diameter of which does not exceed 25 mm	8%
	III Other	8%
90.14	Surveying, (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders:	
	ex B Other:	
	Air navigation instruments and meteorological instruments: rangefinders	Total suspension
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof:	
	ex A Specially designed for aircraft	
	Specially designed seats for aircrew	Total suspension

LIST III

CCT DUTIES TOTALLY OR PARTIALLY SUSPENDED FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1973 ON PRODUCTS FOR MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR OF AIRCRAFT OR HELICOPTERS OF UNLADEN WEIGHT EXCEEDING 2,000 KG. BUT NOT EXCEEDING 15,000 KG.

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty
73.20	Tube and pipe fittings (for example, joints, elbows, unions and flanges), of iron or steel	Total suspension
73.32	Bolts and nuts (including bolt ends and screw studs), whether or not threaded or tapped, and screws (including screw hooks and screw rings), of iron or steel; rivets, cotters, cotter-pins, washers and spring washers, of iron or steel:	
	A Not threaded or tapped:	
	I Screws, nuts, rivets and washers, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness or hole diameter not exceeding 6 mm	Total suspension
	II Other	Total suspension
	B Threaded or tapped:	
	I Screws and nuts, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, of a shank thickness or hole diameter not exceeding 6 mm	Total suspension
	II Other	Total suspension
81.04	Other base metals, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof; cermets, unwrought or wrought, and articles thereof:	
	K Titanium:	
	ex II Rolled titanium:	
	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets and similar articles	4%
ex 83.07	Lamps and light fittings, of base metal, and parts thereof, of base metal excluding miners safety lamps and parts thereof	Total suspension
ex 83.09	Clasps, frames with clasps for handbags and the like, buckles, buckleclasps, hooks, eyes, eyelets, and the like, of base metal, of a kind commonly used for clothing, travel goods, handbags, or other textile or leather goods; tubular rivets and bifurcated rivets, of base metal	
	Tubular rivets	Total suspension
84.07	Hydraulic engines and motors (including water wheels and water turbines)	Total suspension
84.08	Other engines and motors	
	C Other engines and motors	Total suspension
84.10	Pumps (including motor pumps and turbo pumps) for liquids, whether or not fitted with measuring devices; liquid elevators of bucket, chain, screw, band and similar kinds:	
	B Other pumps	
	II Other pumps	Total suspension
	ex III Parts of pumps falling within subheading B II	Total suspension
84.11	Air pumps, vacuum pumps and air or gas compressors (including motor and turbo pumps and compressors, and free-piston generators for gas turbines); fans, blowers and the like:	
	A Pumps and compressors:	
	III Other pumps and compressors	Total suspension
	ex IV Parts and compressors falling within subheading A III	Total suspension
	C Fans, blowers and the like	Total suspension
84.17	Machinery, plant and similar laboratory equipment, whether or not electrically heated, for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature such as heating, cooking, roasting, distilling, rectifying, sterilising, pasteurising, steaming, drying, evaporating, vapourising, condensing or cooling, not being machinery or plant of a kind used for domestic purposes; instantaneous or storage water heaters, non-electrical:	
	C Heat exchange units	Total suspension
84.18	Centrifuges; filtering and purifying machinery and apparatus (other than filter funnels, milk strainers and the like), for liquids or gases:	
	D Other	
	ex II Machinery and apparatus (other than centrifuges) for filtering or purifying liquids or gases	
	Machinery and apparatus for filtering liquids	Total suspension
84.59	Machines and mechanical appliances, having individual functions, not falling within any other heading of this Chapter	
	ex E Other	
	Air humidifiers or dehumidifiers	Total suspension
	Engine starters, propellor regulations and servo mechanisms	Total suspension
	Windscreen wiping mechanisms	Total suspension
	Parts not elsewhere specified or included of the equipment which is to be subject of the present list	Total suspension
84.61	Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances, for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like, including pressure reducing valves and thermostatically controlled valves:	
	A Pressure reducing valves	Total suspension
ex 84.63	Transmission shafts, cranks, bearing housings, plain shaft bearing gears and gearing (including friction gears and gear-boxes and other variable speed gears), flywheels, pulleys and pulley blocks, clutches and shaft couplings	
	Transmission shafts and cranks for engines	Total suspension
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines (including ignition magnetos, magneto-dynamos, ignition coils, starter motors, sparking plugs, and glow plugs); generators (dynamos and alternators) and cut-outs for use in conjunction with such engines:	
	ex A Starter motors, generators and cut-out	
	Starters for engines	Total suspension

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CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty
85.15	Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras; radio navigational aid apparatus, radar apparatus and radio remote control apparatus:	
	A Radiotelegraphic and radiotelephonic transmission and reception apparatus; radio-broadcasting and television transmission and reception apparatus (including receivers incorporating sound recorders or reproducers) and television cameras	
	II Transmitter-receivers	8%
	ex III Receivers, whether or not combined with a sound recorder or reproducer	8%
	B Other apparatus	8%
	C Parts of the goods of subheadings A and B above	
	II Parts of base metal, obtained by turning bars, angles, shapes, sections or wire, of solid section, the greatest diameter of which does not exceed 25 mm	8%
	III Other	8%
90.14	Surveying, (including photogrammetrical surveying), hydrographic, navigational, meteorological, hydrological and geophysical instruments; compasses; rangefinders:	
	ex B Other:	
	Air navigation instruments and meteorological instruments: rangefinders	Total suspension
94.01	Chairs and other seats (other than those falling within heading No. 94.02), whether or not convertible into beds, and parts thereof:	
	ex A Specially designed for aircraft	
	Specially designed seats for aircrew	Total suspension

LIST IV

CCT DUTIES TOTALLY SUSPENDED FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1973 ON PRODUCTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF AIRCRAFT OF UNLADEN WEIGHT EXCEEDING 15,000 KG.

CCT heading no.	Description
40.11	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, interchangeable tyre treads, inner tubes and tyre flaps, for wheels of all kinds:
	ex B Tyre cases, flaps and bladders:
	Tyre cases for aircraft of the following types:
	44in – 12 ply
	15.00 – 16 – 14 ply
	36 × 10.75 – 16.5 – 16 ply
	24 × 7.25 – 12 – 10 ply
	39 × 13 – 7 – 16 ply
	56 × 16 – 7 – 32 ply

Chemicals and flax yarn. Regulation (EEC) No. 2726/72 temporarily suspends the autonomous duties in the Common Customs Tariff on certain products as follows:

TABLE I

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty January 1 to March 31, 1973
ex 29.02 A III	Ethylene dibromide	Total suspension
ex 38.19 T	Aqueous suspension of microcapsules containing a dye in its leucoform, of a kind used in the manufacture of copying paper	Total suspension

TABLE II

CCT heading no.	Description	Rate of duty January 1 to June 30, 1973
ex 29.14 A II c 4	21 acetate, 17 alpha 21, dihydroxy 16 beta-methyl-5-alpha-pregn-9-ene- 3, 20-dione	6%
ex 29.15 C III	Trimellitic acid and trimellitic acid anhydride	Total suspension
ex 29.44 C	Cephradine and amphotericin	Total suspension
	Nystatin	Total suspension
ex 32.01 D	Tanning extracts of eucalyptus	4%
38.07 A	Essence of turpentine	3%
ex 38.19 K	Calcined magnesite mixed with small quantities of mineral oils—tarred magnesite	Total suspension
ex 39.02 C XIV (a)	Vinylidene fluoride and hexafluorpropylene copolymers in any of the forms listed in Note 3 (a) and (b) to Chapter 39	8.4%
ex 54.03 B I (a)	Unbleached flax yarn (other than yarn of tow) measuring per kg 30,000 m or less, for the manufacture of multiple or cabled yarns for the footwear industry or for binding cables	2%

EDB ext. 7174/408

Provisions for refunds and export licences under the Common Agricultural Policy

UNDER the Common Agricultural Policy exporters may be required to obtain Export Licences/Advance Fixing Certificates for certain agricultural products exported to non-EEC member states and could benefit from a refund from the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce.

Further details are available from the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce (see address above) and from HM Customs and Excise, Kings Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE (tel: 01-626 1515).

The Intervention Board have published a series of leaflets, including 'Explanatory Leaflet to the Trade' Leaflet No. LR1. Copies may be obtained from the Board.

Notice No. 800 issued by HM Customs and Excise sets out the Customs procedures to be followed in respect of export refunds and export licences and certificates. Copies may be obtained from the address above or from any Office of any Collector of Customs and Excise.

Export licences issued under these provisions should not be confused with those issued by DTI's Export Licensing Branch under the Export of Goods (Control) Order 1970, as amended.

EEC tariff quotas for Portuguese wines—correction

THE Notice which appeared in *Trade and Industry*, of February 8 (page 282), requested traders to provide details of business transactions in Portuguese Wines. This notice should have indicated that pro-formas, especially prepared for this purpose, are available from Import Licensing Branch, Department of Trade and Industry.

The text of the published extract from Protocol 8, Article 4 to the Agreement between the EEC and Portugal, as a result of a translation error, included a reference to a 'Sherry' tariff quota. This should have read 'Madeira'.

Preparing for Europe

A COLLECTED edition of *Preparing for Europe*—a series of articles reprinted from *Trade and Industry*—has been published by the Department of Trade and Industry.

The articles show how British firms in a cross-section of industries are gearing themselves for the enlarged European Community. These firms which are situated all over Britain have work forces ranging from 70 to 9,500 employees and their products include ribbons, sherry, electronic components and roadsweepers. Some have anticipated entry for several years and are now consolidating their position. Others are turning their attention to Community markets for the first time or are preparing a big push to gain a firmer foothold.

The principal benefits each firm most look forward to also differ. Some look to the opening up of new markets with the removal of prohibitive tariffs. Others to opportunities for volume production for a mass market or to opportunities for expansion and specialisation. Some anticipate psychological benefits which would make their products more acceptable and less 'foreign'.

But all the firms have one thing in common—the conviction that the enlarged Community holds new and exciting opportunities for them and that success will not come to he who waits, but to he who makes careful preparation.

Copies of *Preparing for Europe* can be obtained free of charge from EEC/EFTA Information Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Tel: 01-222 7877.

Publications — Extension 3591
EEC questions — Extension 3579 or 2479
EFTA questions — Extension 2480 or 2479

Addresses of ECGD local offices

The Export Credits Guarantee Department (ECGD) is a Government Department providing export credit insurance for United Kingdom exporters. Its object is to provide on a self-supporting basis, the cheapest form of export credit insurance possible. Total business declared for the Financial Year 1971-72 was £3,813 million. The Head Office of ECGD is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. Tel. 01-606 6699, Telex 883601. The Department's local offices are as follows:

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In the United States exporters can obtain assistance from the Department's resident Representative for the USA and Canada. J. A. Dorrian DFM c/o British Trade Development Office, 150 East 58th Street, New York 10022 USA. Tel. 212-593-2258. Telex 420543.

Guides to the Common Market

Four books recently published provide a very comprehensive survey to meet the needs of the business community and the layman now that Britain has joined the Common Market, the first of these, **Daily Telegraph Guide to the Common Market,** edited by Walter Farr (224 pages. Collins. £0.65. ISBN 0 00 4120116) is the revised and enlarged edition of an earlier work. It provides a useful layman's guide to the Treaty of Rome and the Treaty of Accession, setting out the British entry terms and how they will affect us. Other chapters deal with the Common Labour Market, Common Agricultural Market, the introduction of a unified currency, and Community law. All these aspects and others are analysed to illustrate their impact on the people of Britain. The guide will be of interest to both the specialist and nonspecialist, and provides a good complement to **Marketing in the Common Market: a Guide to Selling in the EEC,** by Henry Deschampsneufs (230 pages. Pan Books. £0.50. ISBN 0 330 23278 9). It is the first book to deal exclusively with marketing in the 'new Europe', and aims to provide useful techniques which can be applied to successful trading within the European Economic Community. The author has defined seven marketing skills which need to be studied and which are developed in Chapters 2-8. They include: marketing research; product developments; the total distribution process; marketing services, ie methods of publicity and sales promotion; currencies, monetary policy, taxation and legal matters; labour and its organisation; and finally, the need for marketing plans and methods of preparing them. A contrasting examination of the Common Market today in Chapter 1 and a forecast of the future development of the EEC in Chapter 9 completes the book, which should be useful reading for anyone doing business in the Common Market. The next book deals with the legal structure of the Community and is entitled, **An Introduction to the Law and Institutions of the European Communities,** by D. Lasok and J. W. Bridge (314 pages. Butterworths. £5.40 hardback; £3.20 paperback. ISBN 0 406 26890 8; 0 406 26891 6). The authors state that the object of this book is to define and analyse a nascent body of law which can be described as the law of the European Community; this law comprises elements of international and national law as well as the rules generated by the Communities. The approach of the subject throughout is from the standpoint of the United Kingdom joining a continental Community which is already a going concern, therefore emphasis is placed on the political background of the Community and the civil law framework within which it functions. After a numerical listing of the Treaties; an alphabetical listing of cases; and a list of the principal abbreviations used in the text, the main work is in four parts. Part I deals with the nature of the European Communities and of Community Law, with a finding list to the sources of Community law and an examination of the language of Community law, with a key to French legal language terms on pages 52-57. The law of the Institutions relating to the Commission, the Council, the Assembly, the Court of Justice and Ancillary Community Institutions are outlined in Part II. The relationship between Community law and the Municipal law of the Member States is shown in Part III, and one chapter deals specifically with the impact of Community law in the UK. Finally, Law of the Economy, its concept and scope, and its application under the EEC Treaty are described in Part IV. A comprehensive reading list arranged according to the relative chapters is provided as an Appendix. This book provides a useful tool not only to the lawyer but to the layman as well. The final book in this group, **Europe in the Making,** by Walter Hallstein (343 pages. Allen & Unwin Ltd. £5.50. ISBN 0 04 330215 7) looks at European integration and its problems. After a brief historical account of the foundations of a United Europe, the author describes the creation of Community law and the establishment of the Institutions—how they exercise their powers and functions, and how they formulate policies and carry them out. Economic relations between Europe and the rest of the world are considered, followed by a discussion on the concept of political union and its possible creation with a common foreign and defence policy. The author concludes with a critical assessment of the failures and successes of the Community so far, and prospects for the future.

Companion to Bolton

The Rise and Decline of Small Firms, by Jonathan Boswell (272 pages. Allen & Unwin £4.00. ISBN 0 04 658141 3). This survey is the result of a research project carried out from 1969 to 1971 and supported by the Social Science Research Council. Samples were drawn from 64 small firms each employing fewer than 500 people in engineering, hosiery and knitwear, the purpose being to investigate relationships between the economic performance of smaller firms and to study their characteristics, mainly in relation to types of management, goals, problems, ownership and control. As a result the findings complement rather than duplicate the work of the *Bolton Committee of Inquiry on Small Firms, Cmd. 4811,* whose scope, objectives and approach were different from this study. Chapter 1 presents a general introduction to the philosophy of small firms and compares the aims of this study with that of the Bolton Report. Chapter 2 describes the main findings of a field study involving interviews with chief executives of the 64 small firms and of a statistical study of the Companies House records of 370 small manufacturing companies. Chapters 3-10 trace the development of small firms and considers such aspects as: the social and economic motivation of founders of small firms; growth, profitability and innovation of young firms; risks involved in the survival of small firms, take-overs, and the extent, nature and causes of decline. In Chapter 11 various ways in which small firms can be assisted are discussed, viz. administration and communication problems, and possible tax or other financial concessions. Five useful Appendixes are provided, these include: Appendix 1 which contains definitions of terms used in the text: Appendix 2 presents background information of the Field Study Methodology, ie sample methods used, the response obtained and the scope of the interviews; Appendix 3 gives some detailed results of the field study; Appendix 4 describes the investigation which was based on the Companies House records; and Appendix 5 briefly reports on other studies used. The author completes the work with an up-to-date and comprehensive bibliography, classified under broad headings, which serves as a useful introduction to the subject. This book provides a very practical and evaluative analysis of the development, growth and decline of small firms, which is complemented by concrete proposals for assisting old firms and encouraging new entrepreneurship.

Joint Ventures in E Europe

The Potential for Joint Ventures in Eastern Europe, by R. S. Kretschmar and R. Foor (153 pages. Praeger, distributed by the Pall Mall Press. £6.25). In Western terms, joint ventures relate to an enterprise in which a limited-liability partner owns at least a minority share of the equity: this method was initiated to overcome the problems of nonconvertible currencies of the East European countries in the importing of Western Technology. As a result East-West joint ventures are differentiated from licensing and turnkey plants by their open-ended and continuing nature. At the moment they are almost exclusively limited to nonfinancial, strictly production-sharing and/or joint-marketing arrangements. The purpose of this book is to assist a business decision-maker to analyse the East European markets and to evaluate the opportunities for co-operation agreements and joint ventures for his firm. An outline of company experiences in such areas as franchising, licensing, turnkey plants and co-production agreements are presented in Part I, together with an analysis of incentives, and an identification of countries receptive to joint ventures. Detailed environmental information on business relationships in Eastern Europe are described in Part II, which is supplemented by relevant economic information on Romania and Hungary in Appendixes A and B. Guidelines for a businessman attempting to initiate a co-operation agreement or a joint venture are outlined in Part III, and includes information on the methods of building contacts, the role of trading companies and the role of financial institutions. The study is based on personal interviews conducted in the US and the UK, and also a wide range of reading from the literature on joint ventures and business relations with the East European countries. It is well illustrated with tables, charts, a list of exhibits and a key to abbreviations used, but it unfortunately lacks an index.

Nationalised Industries 1960-70

The Nationalised Industries since 1960: a Book of Readings, edited by Leonard Tivey (329 pages. Published by Allen & Unwin for the Royal Institute of Public Administration. £5.35 hardback; £2.35 paperback. ISBN 0 04 338054 9; 0 04 338055 7). The aim of this volume is to provide a selection of readings that illustrate and explain the development of nationalised industries in Britain between 1960 and 1970. As a result, the work is arranged into seven main chapters, each dealing with a particular subject area, which is further sub-divided into readings or extracts and references to 'Official' publications on the nationalised industries. Chapter I serves as a general introduction to nationalisation in the 1960's.

'We must show that inflation is being tackled'

—Sir Geoffrey Howe

'A REAL revival of investment could not be guaranteed so long as inflation continued at the rate it had reached,' Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs said on February 6.

Sir Geoffrey was speaking at the luncheon for the Lord Mayor, Chairman and City Members of the Export Guarantees Advisory Council at the Mansion House. He said:

'The crucial question for British industry concerns production and prices. Production depends on investment and we have been investing less of our total national wealth than other advanced industrial countries. The Government has taken very substantial steps to put this right. There are very substantial financial incentives to investment, amounting to over half the cost of a typical investment project in a Development Area and about one third of the cost in all other areas. There is a firm commitment to the system of first year depreciation for a long period ahead.

'We have promoted expansion of the economy and output is now moving ahead rapidly. Productive capacity is being taken up, providing good ground for looking forward to a new period of rising investment. There are clear signs that manufacturing industries will invest more this year than they did last, with 1974 likely to show a continued strengthening.

'Some have argued that controls on prices and profits will discourage investment. Let us be clear first of all about the case for such controls at the present time. Willingness to invest depends upon a successful attack upon inflation. No-one condones profiteering in that setting, but everyone—including the Government—accepts that there should be sufficient profitability to promote the necessary increase in investment.

'This is precisely why we have set the profit limit at the average of the best *two* of the last *five* years. Because we recognise that profits have fallen very substantially during the period of slow growth, we want a profit limit which will in no way impede healthy development and investment.

'That is precisely why we have also made it clear in the White Paper that the Price Commission will have some latitude where they are satisfied that the application of the general rules would impede investment.

'So we have provided investment incentives and promoted expansion of the economy. But the important point is that a real revival of investment could not be guaranteed so long as inflation continued at the rate it had reached. If we are to secure more investment we must show that inflation is being tackled. That is why our counter inflation programme is so important and is intended to complement the other measures I have mentioned in building and maintaining business confidence.

'My second point concerns recent speculation about the Government's attitude towards the City. I assure you, my Lord Mayor, that the Government is fully aware and values the skills and contribution which the City makes to our national economy. Our aim is not to detract from this or to restrict it in any way.

'We both need a clear idea of each other's aims. We should both be clear as to how we could help each other take advantage of the full opportunity presented by the new European and other world trade developments. Our aim should therefore be to build together rather than run any risk of pursuing divergent goals.'

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs (left), with Mr. M. T. Wilson, chairman of the ECGD advisory council (centre), and Mr. Robert Fell, ECGD Secretary. The picture was taken at a lunch at the Mansion House last week for City members of the ECGD advisory council.

Manufacturers must grasp North Sea oil benefits

—Mr. Peter Emery

MR. Peter Emery, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Consumer Affairs, called on manufacturers to grasp their full share of the benefits from North Sea oil, at a luncheon in Glasgow on February 9.

Addressing the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment, Mr. Emery said: 'The IMEG report (on potential benefits to British industry from offshore oil and gas developments) estimated that between 1973 and 1985 an average of some £300 million of business annually was likely to be available from activities in the sea surrounding the UK, and in the free world as a whole, a total of £1,300 million a year.'

The Minister was accompanied by Mr. J. P. Gibson, Director of the DTI's new Offshore Supplies Office. Mr. Gibson, he said, had considerable experience of supplying to the oil industry, and had made a special journey to attend the luncheon.

Mr. Emery continued: 'Oil and its development is of significant importance to the UK's regional policies, Scotland and the North of England in particular have the opportunity of providing bases for the operating companies and have a considerable concentration of the equipment supplying industries, including heavy engineering, process plant, steel and shipbuilding. Detailed information in the IMEG report will be substantial help to companies in considering the possibilities of this market. And the report emphasised that there was no time to lose.'

IMEG made several recommendations, Mr. Emery added. 'One of the most important was the creation of a special agency to sponsor and assist development of an internationally competitive British supply and contracting capability. The Government had decided that the speediest and most effective way to act on this recommendation was to create the Offshore Supplies Office. This was being set up in London where it would have ready access to the head offices of oil companies and major UK contractors. It was working within the Industrial Development Executive. The substantial powers available under the Industry Act would be used to benefit expansion and growth of UK supplies and contracting industries.

'A second important recommendation by IMEG was that government should ensure that British companies are given a full and fair opportunity to compete for business and that all offshore operators should be required to provide periodical returns of past purchases and forecasts for forthcoming purchases. DTI has already made these arrangements with the operators and will take the information provided into account when granting further offshore licences.'

'BSC's 10-year plan for steel is bold and exciting'

—Mr. Peter Walker

IN a comment on the White Paper published on February 8 on the British Steel Corporation's Ten-Year Development Strategy, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, Mr. Peter Walker, said:

'The White Paper explains why the Government decided to back BSC's strategy for investment over the next 10 years. It is a bold, exciting plan, which should be welcomed by those in the industry, and also by steel-using industries who will benefit from the creation of an efficient modern industry; and by the plant and other suppliers for whom the investment programme offers tremendous opportunities. BSC in 1967 took over a scattered, disparate industry rapidly falling behind its competitors through inadequate investment. Pulling it all together into a unified and well-magaged organisation was a formidable task, but a start was also made on modernisation. Now the Corporation has prepared a long-term plan for the best development of the whole industry, based on exhaustive analysis of all the possibilities. The Corporation knows where it wants to go, and the Government have given it their full support.

'Within the agreed strategy the timing both of major developments and of closures is flexible, and firm decisions will be taken only as development proceeds. But it is already plain that the creation of a modern industry, capable of holding its own in competition with the world's best and providing secure employment, means inescapably that a number of existing plants must close. I am fully conscious of all that this means to the communities concerned, and the Government are determined to do everything possible to solve the employment and social problems. They will be difficult problems, but a range of methods is available for dealing with them—the White Paper lists no less than 10, and a start has already been made. Team work at all levels will be needed, and the Government mean to give a vigorous lead.'

'Public inquiry into Trident disaster was necessary'

—Mr. Michael Heseltine

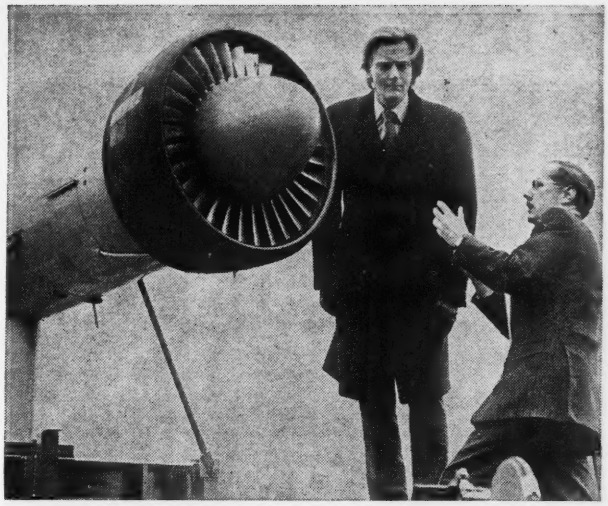
MR. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, said on February 5 that he remained convinced that it was right that last year's BEA Trident disaster should have been the subject of a public inquiry. 'Following a major disaster I believe that it is in the long term interest of the community that there should be a most searching inquiry,' he said.

Mr. Heseltine was replying to a letter from Capt. R. E. Gillman, Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Air Navigators in which he had expressed concern about the public inquiry into this disaster. The following is the text of Mr. Heseltine's letter:

'Thank you for your letter of January 16 in which you tell me of your concern regarding the public inquiry into the BEA Trident disaster. This inquiry, of which the public sessions have just been completed, is the first to be held under the 1969 Civil Aviation (Investigation of Accidents) Regulations, which were developed from the recommendations of the Cairns Committee which reported in 1961.

'I share the view expressed in that report that it is not necessary that all accidents should be investigated in public but that on occasions it is desirable. The possibility of holding a public inquiry following a major accident of any kind has been provided for many decades and should, in my opinion, continue. On this occasion I remain convinced that a public inquiry into this major disaster was required.

'Although I am always open to suggestions as to how the procedures for a public inquiry might be improved whilst at the same time ensuring that all relevant subjects are adequately aired, I do not believe that the proposals you advocate would be satisfactory for those investigations not handled by the Chief Inspector of Accidents.



Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, on a recent visit to two of the Dowty Group's companies at Cheltenham and Staverton, sees a demonstration of the Dowty Rotol variable-pitch fan. The company is pioneering the fan in a joint programme—to which the DTI is contributing about £1.5 million—with Rolls-Royce (1971) to develop an ultra-quiet aero-engine. On the right is Mr. L. Keenan, technical director, dynamics.

'As you will know, the statutory regulations for these inquiries set out that the main purpose of investigating accidents is "to determine the circumstances and causes of the accident with a view to avoiding accidents in the future, rather than to ascribe blame to any person". This was emphasised by Counsel for the Attorney General at the preliminary hearing and I am informed that all those participating acknowledged this point and proceeded accordingly.

'Following a major disaster I believe that it is in the long term interest of the community that there should be a most searching inquiry. Even though it may cause concern at the time, the result of the open discussion will satisfy the public that nothing is being hidden and that if there are lessons to be learned, they will be learned.

'I believe it would be unwise to assume that the public hearings will have contributed nothing to our knowledge of the circumstances or causes of this accident or to the safety of British civil aviation. I have every confidence that the Commissioner and his Assessors will prepare a just and well reasoned report.'

Compensation for oil pollution

BRITAIN is to ratify two international conventions which will assist those who have suffered damage from marine oil pollution (usually States) to obtain full compensation. Answering a question in Parliament on February 5, Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, said:

'The Government intend to ratify the International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage 1969 and the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, 1971. The necessary legislation will be introduced as soon as parliamentary time is available. The Government favour simultaneous entry into force of the two conventions and are in touch with other governments for this purpose.'

Notes

These two conventions contain an interlocking arrangement under which victims of marine oil pollution would be able to claim compensation (from a ship or her insurers) up to specified limits for damage caused by marine oil pollution and, to the extent that such damage exceeded those limits, would be able to claim against an international fund to be set up for the purpose. Legislation has already been introduced to give effect to the first of the two conventions but further legislation is needed to give effect to the second. Since the two conventions interlock in many respects it is desirable

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, introducing the first meeting in the UK of World Airport Technology, held in London last week. Consultants, constructors and suppliers heard about the objectives of the organisation, which was set up at a meeting in Brussels last November. Left: Mr. Derek Dempster, secretary of the organisation's board, and director, British Airport Construction Equipment Association. Right: Mr. D. Buckley, board member representing the UK, and director, group special projects, Dexion-Comino International Ltd.

that they should be brought into force simultaneously and discussions for this purpose have been taking place under the auspices of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation. The Government have played a leading part in the promotion of both conventions.

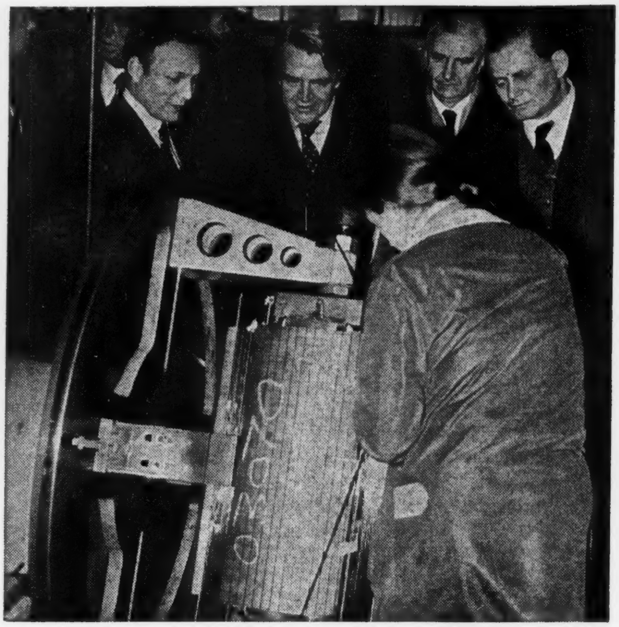
When the two conventions are in force a small charge will be levied on every ton of crude oil imported by sea into each country which accedes to the conventions and this will go to the International Fund. Claimants (usually States) who suffer major damage from oil pollution will be able to claim against this Fund.

The Government has already claimed compensation under an existing voluntary scheme in the case of the *Pacific Glory* and received £330,000. This tanker was involved in a collision off the Isle of Wight in October 1970 with subsequent oil spillage which had to be cleared up. This settlement was made under TOVALOP (Tanker Owners' Voluntary Agreement concerning Liability for Oil Pollution).

Minister meets deputation on aircraft noise

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, received on February 1 deputations from the Tour Operators Study Group and other organisations who called on the Minister to discuss policy on the restrictions on summer night jet movements.

Every aspect of noise pollution around airports was discussed in detail. It was unanimously agreed that the first requirement was to consider a long term strategy to defeat the problem.



Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development (second left), watches an operator wind copper coils on the rotor of a brushless alternator at the factory at Sandwich, Kent, of Petbow Ltd., manufacturers of electric generators and welding sets. On the left is Mr. P. S. Skelton, managing director of the firm, which won the Queen's Award for exports in 1970 and 1971. The Minister was on a day visit last week to East Kent, where he discussed industrial and employment questions with local authorities and development committees. He also visited industrial estates and Ramsgate hoverport.

Mr. Onslow referred to the legitimate but opposing demands of air travellers and of people who wanted to sleep at night. He suggested that continuing discussion between the different interests represented at the meeting was the best way of arriving at a practical solution for the period up to 1980 when Maplin Airport will be operational.

It was agreed that experience this summer with the introduction of quieter wide-bodied jests will be an important factor to be taken into account.

The following organisations were represented at the meeting:

Tour Operators Study Group
Heathrow Airport Consultative Committee
Gatwick Airport Consultative Committee
Gatwick Area Conservation Campaign
Luton Airport Consultative Committee
Luton and District Association for the Control of Aircraft Noise.

Industrial Development Minister to open South West Off-Shore Conference

A one-day conference to consider the business opportunities which will flow from Off-Shore explorations in the North Sea and South Western approaches will be opened by Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development at the Palace Hotel, Torquay, on Friday, March 9.

The conference, jointly organised by the South West Regional Office of the Department of Trade and Industry and the Confedera-

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tion of British Industry, will be chaired by Mr. W. R. Northcott, chairman of the South West Development Board.

South West firms will hear expert speakers and discuss the opportunities presented by the accelerating Off-Shore market. They will define the products and the services which the explorations require and pinpoint the areas offering great scope for business enterprise.

Inquiries should be made to Mr. Douglas Ponsford, Department of Trade and Industry South West Regional Office, The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2PB (Tel: Bristol 291071, ext. 205).

Proposed pipeline to Cadishead may be advertised

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has allowed agreement to be given to Amoco (UK) Limited to proceed to advertise their application for a construction authorisation for a pipeline to connect their storage installation at Cadishead, Irlam, Lancashire, to the Manchester branch of the recently constructed Milford Haven to Midlands and Manchester pipeline.

Notes

The proposed pipeline would be about 2¼ miles long and 12 inches in diameter. It is classed as a cross-country pipeline because it would be connected to a pipeline which exceeds 10 miles in length.

Advertising a proposal affords an opportunity for objections to be made.

The authorisation issued to Mainline Pipelines Ltd. for the construction of the Milford Haven-Midlands-Manchester pipeline system was subject to a condition that the capacity of the system should be such as to cater for specified quantities in excess of those required by the owners. This was intended to cater for Amoco (UK) Limited whose refinery at Milford Haven is expected to come on stream in the autumn. The pipeline now proposed would provide Amoco's Manchester offtake branch.

Secretary of State's statement on insider dealings

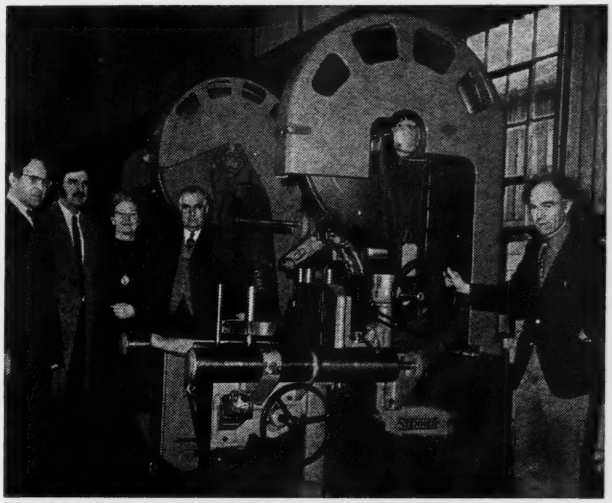
MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, on February 6 issued the following statement—after publication of the Panel on Take-Overs and Mergers statement on inside dealing:

'I have read with great interest the constructive proposals set out in the statement which the City Panel on Take-Overs and Mergers and the Stock Exchange have recently made in regard to insider dealings and associated matters. I have already discussed the subject with Lord Shawcross and, as I have told him, I welcome this valuable contribution to our thinking while I am reviewing company law. In the next Companies Bill for which we are preparing it will, I am convinced, be necessary to make provisions for dealing with the problems presented by insider dealings and, while I cannot yet anticipate the specific proposals I shall wish to make, I think there is much in the approach adopted by the Panel and by the Stock Exchange that will assist us in preparing our legislation.'

Clearance of merger proposals by the DTI

THE Department of Trade and Industry announce that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer to the Monopolies Commission, under the provisions of the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965, the proposed merger between the following companies:

The Delta Metal Co. Ltd. and Aerialite Ltd.



Mr. Roy Fox, the Consul-General and Counsellor (Commercial) at the British Embassy, Helsinki, visited the factory of Stenner of Tiverton Ltd., the Devon firm of saw-milling machinery manufacturers on February 7. The object of the Consul-General's visit was to discuss with the directors of the Stenner company the problems of selling British sawmilling machinery in Finland and to have an interchange of information. From left to right In this picture are Mr. L. E. Tiltman, deputy managing director of Stenner, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. W. P. Authers, managing director, Mr. R. J. Piercey, technical director.

Work to start on nursery factory at Maryport

THE English Industrial Estates Corporation and Cumberland County Council have jointly announced that work is soon to begin on the construction of an advance factory unit on the Glasson Industrial Estate, Maryport.

The factory, which is about 3,000 sq. ft. has been designed by the staff of the Estates Corporation who are advising the County Council on the project.

The premises should be ready for occupation during the summer of 1973.

Further information is available from Mr. J. A. McBain, Regional Commercial Manager, English Industrial Extates Corporation, Salterbeck Industrial Estate, Workington. (Tel. Harrington 469).

Value Added Tax—Statutory Instruments

THE following Treasury Orders received Parliamentary approval on February 1.

The Value Added Tax (Cars) Order 1972

Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1970

This Order disallows deduction of input tax on new motor cars acquired by taxable persons for use in their business and on used motor cars. The disallowance does not apply to new cars acquired for sale, to cars intended for conversion into another kind of vehicle or to the charge for the hiring of a car.

The Order also brings within the tax certain motor cars which are self-supplied by taxable persons for their own use, and places such cars in the same position as other cars as regards disallowance of input tax. These provisions continue those contained in the Value Added Tax (Self-Supply) (No. 1) Order 1972 which is revoked.

The Order further provides, subject to specified conditions, for

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☎ **East Midlands.** Tel. Nottingham 46121 (STD code 0602)
☎ **West Midlands.** Birmingham, tel: 021-643 8191/8221
☎ **South West.** Tel. Plymouth 21891 (STD code 0752) or Bristol 21071 (STD code 0272)
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☎ **Eastern Region.** London, tel: 01-828 6271 ext. 104 or 61
☎ **Northern Ireland.** Tel. Belfast 34488 (STD code 0232)

To: The Industrial Expansion Team, Department of Trade and Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU.

Please send me full details of the benefits available in the Areas for Expansion.

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Position in Company____________________
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Nature of Business____________________
Address____________________

The Areas for Expansion

TI 15/2

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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*The Areas for Expansion now cover the whole of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, Northern and North-West England, Yorkshire and Humberside, some parts of the Midlands and much of South-West England.

Visitors to the Department of Trade and Industry stand at the 24th International Gifts Fair held at Blackpool from February 4 to 8. About 36,000 visitors came to the fair, of which over 5,000 were buyers from overseas. Sample export orders taken were estimated to be worth between £17 million and £18 million.

the tax chargeable on the supply (otherwise than by hiring) of a used car by a taxable person to be charged only on the excess, if any, of the price which that person obtains for the car over the price which he gave for it.

The detailed effect of the Order is described in a booklet, Notice No. 711 (VAT: Secondhand cars), published by Customs and Excise as part of the trader information and publicity campaign for VAT. Copies of the booklet can be obtained from any Customs and Excise VAT Office.

The Value Added Tax (Works of Art, Antiques and Scientific Collections) Order 1972

Statutory Instrument 1972 No. 1971

This Order provides, subject to specified conditions, for the tax chargeable on the supply (otherwise than by hiring) of certain works of art, antiques and scientific collections by a taxable person to be charged only on the excess, if any, of the price which that person obtains for any item over the price which he gave for it.

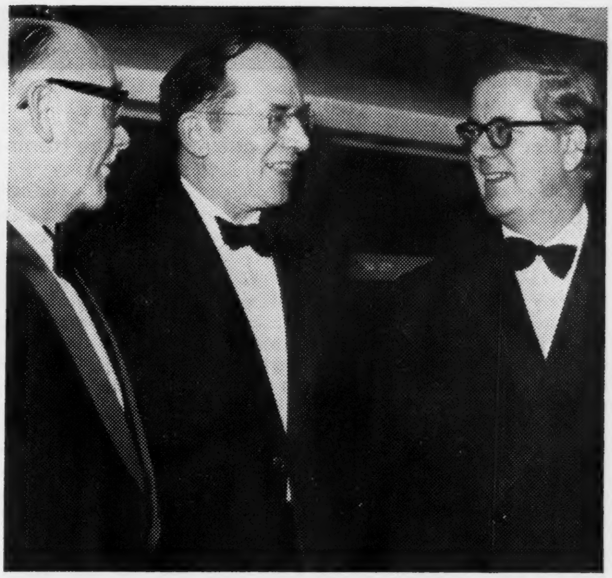
The Order applies only to items which have been sold at least once before April 1, 1973 or have been sold as least once after that date by a seller who did not charge value added tax.

The Order also relieves from the tax imports of such items, provided, in the case of the works of art, that they have been acquired from the artist or his estate before April 1, 1973.

The conditions attached to the relief scheme and its method of operation (ie form of invoices and stock book) will be on the same lines as for the relief scheme for used cars.

The detailed effect of the Order will be described in a booklet, Notice No. 712 (VAT: Secondhand Works of Art, Antiques and Scientific Collections), to be published shortly by Customs and Excise.

The Statutory Instruments are available from HM Stationery Office or through booksellers. Price 5p, or 7½p each by post.



Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs (right), with Mr. Kenneth C. Hales, president, Institute of Refrigeration (centre), and Mr. C. Vaughan Jones, chairman, British Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Association. Photo by courtesy of 'Refrigeration and Air Conditioning'.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER Section 35 of the Patents Act, 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the date specified.

Number	Grantee	Subject-matter
January 12, 1973		
1,184,552	Gevaert-Agfa N.V.	Adhesive tape
1,184,054	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa)	Thermographic recording processes and materials
1,221,131	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa)	Mordanting of anionic compounds in hydrophilic colloid media
1,229,215	Agfa-Gevaert (formerly known as Gevaert-Agfa)	Improved heat-sensitive recording materials
1,268,590	Creusot-Loire	Web feeding
1,270,218	Creusot-Loire	Cobalt-base alloys
1,283,972	Antony Harry Croucher	Conveyors
January 16, 1973		
1,163,689	Mefina SA	Improvements in or relating to a sewing machine

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

E. ARMITAGE
Comptroller

Official appointments

MR. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, has authorised the following appointments:

Councillor Mrs. H. R. Bennett of Oldham to be a member of the North Western Electricity Consultative Council.

Mr. P. C. Seales to be a part-time member of the East Midlands Electricity Board.

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PARLIAMENT

Supplementary questions and answers on the items in these pages are published in *Hansard*

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5

Price reductions

Mr. Cranley Onslow, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Aerospace and Shipping, was asked to give a list of the actions taken by the DTI during the year ended December 1972 to reduce prices coming within the department's control; and what were the results in each of these cases. Mr. Onslow answered: 'Action taken under the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act resulted in over 200 price increases being withdrawn by December 1972.'

Fixed price contracts

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Minister for Trade and Consumer Affairs, was asked if the counter-inflation measures included restrictions on price increases on fixed-price and other local authority and public contracts since November 6; and what action he was taking to ensure that the policy of HMG on this matter was being complied with. Sir Geoffrey answered: 'Yes; the scope of the measures extend to fixed-price contracts and other local authority and public contracts.

'During the standstill my Department has disseminated advice to maintain prices relating to contracts at levels obtaining before November 6, 1972, and powers are available under the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act to ensure compliance with the standstill arrangements.

'During the second stage of the programme for controlling inflation it is proposed that the Price Commission should have powers to ensure implementation of the provisions relating to prices which will be contained in the Price and Pay Code.'

Paper and board prices

A Member asked why the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry had authorised paper and board makers to increase their prices by up to 7 per cent with effect from January 15. Mr. Anthony Grant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industrial Development, said: 'Consent has been given to increases in paper and board prices in view of the higher cost of imported raw materials. The permissible increases vary between 2 per cent and 7 per cent according to the raw material content. Manufacturers are being required to absorb a substantial proportion of the increased raw material costs and increases in other costs.'

Steel prices

In answer to a question on the percentage variation in steel prices which would be charged in different parts of the UK when the basing point system of pricing was introduced by the BSC, Mr. Christopher Chataway, Minister for Industrial Development, said that of itself, the move to the ECSC basing point system would mean little change in price for the majority of users and a reduction for some. There would also be some increases, but only in the exceptional cases of those most remote from basing points, would these exceed 4 per cent in the case of any particular product.

Design copyright

Sir Geoffrey Howe told a Member who inquired if a committee would be set up to look into the operation of the Design Copyright Act 1968 and its effect on competition, that he was considering setting up a committee to examine the law of copyright and expected to make an announcement shortly. Design copyright would be one of the subjects for consideration.

EEC proposals for R & D finance

Mr. Tom Boardman, Minister for Industry, was asked to make a statement on EEC proposals for research and development finance and how they would affect the United Kingdom. Mr. Boardman said: 'The EEC Commission have prepared a programme of research and development, in the main for five years, at a total cost of 237 million units of account. Most of this is to be carried out at the Joint Research Centre of Euratom. The member countries have so far failed to agree on the details of the programme or on its total cost. Discussion continues this afternoon in the Council of Ministers.'

EEC regulations on insurance

A Member asked if the draft regulation issued by the Commission covering insurance designed to harmonise the rule within the nine members of the Community could be identified and what was the policy of the Government thereon, with particular relation to its application to all insurance companies. Sir Geoffrey Howe replied: 'There are two directives in the course of preparation which, with some minor exceptions, would apply to all insurance companies engaged in direct insurance other than life. The first is designed to harmonise the rules under which an insurer may establish a branch in another Community country and the second to eliminate existing national discrimination. The Government support this move towards liberalisation and discussions are continuing in Brussels on amendments to meet the particular needs of the new members.'

Industrial investment in the UK

Mr. Grant gave the following information in answer to a question on the rate of industrial investment in the UK, sector by sector, from 1970 to the nearest convenient date, in cash and real terms.

INVESTMENT BY MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

£ million

	Current prices, not seasonally adjusted 1970	1971	1972 1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd. qtr.	1963 prices, seasonally adjusted 1970	1971	1972 1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr..
Total	2133	2169	515	487	565	1629	1511	367	330	326
Food, drink and tobacco	270	302	78	85	95	208	213	55	55	60
Coal and Petroleum Products	86	134	34	32	31	63	89	26	21	19
Chemicals	381	362	80	77	68	280	243	56	51	47
Metal Manufacturing	267	337	102	68	65	205	234	70	45	37
Engineering, Shipbuilding and Metal Goods	425	402	89	90	101	330	287	64	64	69
Vehicles	223	165	28	28	32	174	119	23	19	20
Textiles, Leather and Clothing	156	140	27	30	31	119	98	18	21	20
Paper, Printing and Publishing	130	106	23	26	27	120	75	16	18	19
Other manufacturing	195	222	55	53	56	148	154	40	37	36

Additional quarterly data are shown in *Trade and Industry* of January 11 deposited in the House of Commons Library.

Analyses of total investment, for the economy as a whole, by industry groups and by public and private sectors, are shown in Table 7 of the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* which is also in the Library.

Insider dealings

'The question of insider dealings by directors of companies is one of the issues I am at present considering in my review of Company Law,' said Sir Geoffrey Howe, when asked to introduce legislation to make it an offence for a director of a public company to deal in the shares of the company during the month preceding the publication of the semi-annual statements.

Trade with India

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what negotiations he had had with the Indian Trade Ministry to secure a replacement for the Trade Agreement of 1939: Sir Geoffrey said: 'The Indian Minister of Foreign Trade visited this country at the invitation of HMG last month and had a series of wide ranging talks with HM Ministers. It was noted with satisfaction that the EEC Council of Ministers have now agreed that the Community should negotiate a Commercial Co-operation Agreement with India and it was agreed that the very special understanding which both countries had of each other's problems should be maintained and developed.'

Pharmaceutical patents

In reply to several questions on the effect of the patent laws on the pharmaceutical industry, Sir Geoffrey Howe said: 'I hope to be able to introduce legislation to strengthen the patent system along the lines suggested by the Banks Committee.'

Output in the coal industry

The following figures were given by Mr. Chataway in answer to a question on current output per man shift obtained in the coal mining industry in the last four-week period for which figures are available; and what it was during the same period two, four and six years earlier, (Because of the varying incidence of the Christmas and New Year holidays care should be exercised in interpreting these statistics.)

Average output per manshift (*cwts*)	
4 weeks ending January 21, 1967	36.90
4 weeks ending January 18, 1969	42.97
4 weeks ending January 16, 1971	43.10
4 weeks ending January 20, 1973	47.18

Dunlop investment in Pirelli

Mr. Chataway was asked to take steps to prevent redundancies arising from the recent payment of £46 million by Dunlops to Pirelli of Italy in respect of losses sustained by Pirelli. 'The effects of Dunlop's decision to write down their £42 million investment in Pirelli have been the subject of discussions between HMG and Dunlop's', he replied. 'The argreement reached does not affect the jobs position in UK factories of Dunlop or Pirelli.'

Derelict land clearance

In reply to a question the extension of the time in which local authorities may qualify for derelict land clearance area grants, Mr. Grant said: 'The Chairman of the East Midlands Economic Planning Council has asked my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State to consider how industrial development in the Derelict Land Clearance Area may be promoted after March 1974. In reply my Rt. Hon. Friend has said that he has no power to extend the period during which regional development grant for buildings is payable.'

Shepperton studios

Mr. Grant told a Member, asking for a further report from the National Film Finance Corporation on the future of Shepperton Studios in the light of the latest developments, that the NFFC were keeping him regularly informed.

European aerospace industry

'We shall continue to take every opportunity to discuss with other European Governments the steps needed to ensure a strong European aerospace industry,' said Mr. Onslow in reply to a question on discussions with other European Governments in order to safeguard the future of Europe's aerospace industry.

Oil equipment manufacture

A Member asked what were the present arrangements with regard to the provision of investment grants and other types of financial assistance to help British firms in the UK in the development and construction of drilling rigs; and whether, in view of the importance of ensuring that UK firms get an adequate proportion of orders for such rigs, it was intended to improve the investment grant facilities in any way. Mr. Grant answered: 'Investment grants have been discontinued and various forms of financial assistance are now available under the Industry Act 1972. Builders of oil rigs are now eligible for regional development grants, free depreciation for plant, and 40 per cent initial allowances for new buildings. In addition shipbuilders can receive tapering construction grants for building mobile offshore platforms; and a British or foreign firm placing an order for an offshore platform in the United Kingdom is given access to credit facilities comparable to those available abroad.'

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6

Airport development grants

A Member asked for a list of the airports to which grants have been made in respect of construction and/or development and the amounts of each such grant. Mr. Onslow said the following Government grants had been made towards the development of airports:

Newcastle £250,000 in 1964
Tees-side £150,000 in 1967
Carlisle £50,000 in 1968

In addition financial assistance had been given to a few local authorities under the agreements made on the transfer to them of aerodromes previously owned by the Government. The Government had also provided and contributed towards the cost of navigation services at certain aerodromes including Glamorgan Airport.

Grants totalling £200,000 over a period of three years from 1964 were made to local airports to improve technical equipment and to train personnel.

Supersonic flight routes

Mr. Onslow was asked whether the west-coast supersonic flight test route was to be used for further supersonic tests; for how long it was to be used; and what study had been made of alternatives. He answered that a limited number of further flights down the West Coast route was envisaged during Concorde's development programme. The route was chosen as the only one combining the necessary technical and safety requirements with the minimum public disturbance.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7

Secretary of State's overseas tour

Mr. Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, made the following statement on his recent overseas tour following a Question from a Member who asked to what extent, during his visit to Canada, he discussed tariff problems resultant upon Great Britain's entry into the Common Market; and what assessment he had made of the effect on Great Britain's trade with Canada of changes in tariffs.

'On my visit to North America from January 24-31 I met leading members of the United States Administration, including Mr. Schultz, Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Casey, Deputy Under Secretary for Economic Affairs at the State Department, Mr. Dent, Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Butz, Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Flanigan, Special Assistant to the President for International Economic Affairs and Mr. Eberle, Special Trade Representative, the Senate Finance Committee and Mr. Wilbur Mills, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. I also met Mr. Peterson the former Secretary of Commerce. In Canada I met Mr. Trudeau and leading members of his Federal Government, including Mr. Turner, Minister of Finance and Mr. Gillespie, Minister for Industry, Trade and Commerce; also Mr. William Davis, Prime Minister of Ontario, and members of his Government. While in Toronto I addressed the annual dinner of the Toronto Metropolitan Board of Trade, one of the most important business gatherings in North America.

'In these meetings I had wide ranging discussions on trade matters, including prospects for multilateral trade negotiations and for United States trade legislation, and I emphasised the strong interest of the United Kingdom and of the Community as a whole in the success of these negotiations. I impressed upon the United States Administration the importance of obtaining from Congress satisfactory authority to negotiate with the United States' trading partners mutually beneficial agreements leading to the substantial reduction of barriers to trade. I assured the Americans of the continuing interest of this country in further developing our very important trade with them. I told them of our continuing concern at the maintenance of a number of trade barriers affecting our exports to their markets and our anxiety that pressure in the United States for new protectionist measures, if yielded to, might lead to a damaging trade war.

'In Canada I pointed out that, far from cutting our ties with Canada, United Kingdom accession to the Community and the faster growth in our economy expected to follow offered new opportunities for the expansion of Anglo-Canadian trade and investment. Nearly 60 per cent of Canadian exports to this country will continue to enter free of duty. In these circumstances, the increased attraction of our market following United Kingdom accession to the Community outweighs the loss of preferences previously enjoyed by Canada under our tariff.

'I also discussed with the Canadian Government a number of specific issues, including the future of British preferences in Canada following the ending of our bilateral trade agreement, emphasising the importance of giving reasonable notice to traders of changes in rates of import duty which may in due course be expected to follow the ending of commitments on preferential treatment of British goods. My judgment is that British exporters, given their existing stake in and knowledge of the rapidly expanding Canadian market, will be well placed to increase their trade there.'

Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what steps he had taken to publicise the availability of insurance for capital investment overseas under the terms of Section 1 of the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972, in view of the fact that no insurance agreements had yet been concluded; and if he was satisfied with the working of the scheme. Sir Geoffrey replied: 'The availability of investment insurance under Section 1 of the Overseas Investment and Export Guarantees Act 1972 has received wide publicity in the press, through trade associations, through embassies and by direct contact with commercial and financial organisations. As a result, 91 applications worth £25 million have been received, covering a wide range of countries and industries. I am satisfied that the general basis of the scheme is sound.'

Sir Geoffrey told another inquirer that 54 applications had been made for insurance as joint ventures in partnership with local shareholders, following the 1972 Overseas Investment Act.

Asked how many applications for investment assurance had been made in development countries under the 1972 Act, territory by territory, Sir Geoffrey said 91 applications distributed as follows:

AFRICA—42		ASIA—33	
Angola	2	(Middle East)	
Gabon	1	Dubai	1
Ghana	2	Iran	1
Kenya	7	Jordan	1
Mauritius	2	Kuwait	1
Malawi	1	Oman	2
Morocco	1	Saudi Arabia	1
Nigeria	14	(Far East)	
S.W. Africa	1	Hong Kong	1
Tanzania	1	India	1
Zaire	1	Indonesia	8
Zambia	9	Korea (South)	1
		Malaysia	5
AMERICA—14		Pakistan	1
(North and Central)		Singapore	3
Barbados	1	Thailand	6
British Honduras	1		
Jamaica	4	OCEANIA—1	
Mexico	1	Fiji	1
Trinidad	1		
(South)		EUROPE—1	
Brazil	6	Yugoslavia	1

Hotel Development Incentive Scheme

Mr. Grant was asked what had been the total amount paid out to date under the terms of the hotel development incentives scheme; what had been the average grant per hotel; and if he would publish a table showing the distribution of grant moneys by planning region of allocation, with the number of recipient hotels in each region. Mr. Grant answered that the amount paid to the end of 1972 was £15.8 million. The remaining

(*continued on next page*)

PARLIAMENT
continued

information was not readily available. Information on the progress of the Hotel Development Incentive Scheme up to March 31, 1973 would be given in the annual reports of the English, Scottish and Wales Tourist Boards, to be laid before Parliament in due course.

Subsidiaries of US oil companies

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked for the latest available estimate of the value of the net assets of subsidiaries of United States companies in the United Kingdom and the number of people employed by them, giving a breakdown between manufacturing, distribution, oil, etc. He gave the following information:

OIL
Aggregates of figures given in the latest accounts of United Kingdom subsidiaries of 10 major United States oil companies

	1970/71
Book value of net assets*	£749 million
Average number employed	22,000

MANUFACTURING AND OTHER ACTIVITIES
Book value of net assets of United Kingdom subsidiaries of United States companies*

	End-1968 £ million
Manufacturing (excluding, mineral oil refining)	1,423
Distribution	148
Other (excluding, oil, banking and insurance)	96

* Includes some assets owned by the United Kingdom subsidiaries in third countries.

Employment figures are not available for the same date. An estimate of 728,000 for the number employed by large United States owned companies in manufacturing in 1970/71 (including 8,000 in mineral oil refining) has been given in 'United States Industry in Britain', published recently by the *Financial Times.*

Turbine-blading research

A Member asked the Secretary of State how much had been spent on research into turbine blading, if he had investigated the recent failure of blades in the RB111 and earlier failure in ships' turbines, what plans the Government had to stimulate research into this area of engineering, and if he would make a statement. Replying, Mr. Onslow said research into turbine blading formed an integral part of the general research and development programmes for turbine engines; it was not practicable to give a separate figure for the expenditure on turbine blading. Government Research Establishments were fully involved in the investigations on the RB211; they also played a major part in solving the problems encountered in the steam turbine of the Queen Elizabeth II.

Retrofitting costs

A Member asked for estimated costs of retrofitting, by 1980, those aircraft presently in service by BOAC and BEA, and which would still be in service in 1980. Mr. Onslow said studies on retrofit were in progress, but the work was not yet sufficiently far advanced for it to be possible to produce reliable cost estimates.

Concorde labour force

A Member queried the proportion of the total Concorde labour force employed in special development, development, and intermediate areas, and in Scotland, respectively. Mr. Onslow said approximately 1 per cent of the total Concorde labour force was employed in special development areas, about 4 per cent work in intermediate areas, and the remainder in non-assisted areas. About 1 per cent of the labour force was in Scotland, all of whom were in special development areas.

Concorde programme

Mr. Onslow was asked what were the financial repercussions to the Concorde project of the option cancellations by Pan Am and TWA in terms of forfeited deposits, which options were next to mature, and what was the present state of the Concorde order and option book. He replied that deposits amounting to £389,399 and FF 5,449,375 would be repaid as a result of option cancellations by Pan American and TWA. The next option to mature was that of Japan Airlines. The position on Concorde orders and options had not changed since his statement of February 1.

Air-traffic movements

How much did he estimate air-traffic movements at London Gatwick and London Heathrow would increase or decrease in 1980, 1985 and 1990, respectively, if Foulness Airport was built and operational by 1980? asked a Member. Mr. Michael Heseltine, Minister for Aerospace and Shipping, replied: 'I do not foresee any increase in air transport movements at Heathrow and Gatwick once Maplin is operational. A reduction in movements will depend on a judgment at the relevant dates on the need to improve the noise environment.'

A Member asked which British airlines in their evidence to Roskill, indicated a preference for locating an airport at Foulness, what was the total capital investment by British Carriers at London's airports, by what criteria they would be directed to transfer part of their operations to Foulness, what this would cost, and who would pay. Mr. Onslow said no airline expressed a preference for Foulness. Information about British airline's investments at London's airports was not readily available. No decisions had yet been made on the points raised in the remainder of the question.

Mr. Onslow was asked to what he attributed the fact that aircraft movements at Manchester and Birmingham airports increased by more than three times and more than five times, respectively, the increase at London Heathrow in 1972 compared with 1971. Mr. Onslow replied: 'I am advised by the Civil Aviation Authority that the more rapid growth of aircraft movements in 1972 at Manchester and Birmingham, compared to Heathrow, can be explained in part by the following factors:

1. The major element of traffic growth in 1972 was in charter movements; such movements are highly restricted at Heathrow, representing under 3 per cent of total movements.
2. The modest increase in aircraft movements at Heathrow in 1972 was unrepresentative of total movements within the London area—particularly with the inclusion of Luton. In other words, the growth of traffic was concentrated on Gatwick and Luton.
3. The introduction of wide-bodied aircraft has so far primarily affected the long-haul scheduled operators, and airports such as Heathrow, serving the needs of such operators. If the comparison between Manchester and Birmingham and Heathrow had been based on passengers carried rather than on aircraft movements, it would have shown the following results:

Percentage growth, 1971-72 (years to end September) of passengers carried:

Heathrow	+10.4 per cent
Manchester	+13.8 per cent
Birmingham	+12.8 per cent

Further, the growth rate for all London Area airports, including Luton, was 12.3 per cent. This shows that the demand for air transport in the London area shows no signs of slackening.'

Advance factories

Mr. Grant answered questions on advance factories and industrial development certificates.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8

Price reductions

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked to make a statement on the communication sent to him by the honourable Member for West Ham, North on January 31, regarding action to be taken by the Government to reduce prices in the shops; and whether, in view of the information supplied to him he would discuss this matter with the CBI. Sir Geoffrey said: 'To date about 300 price increases have been withdrawn as a result of action under the Counter Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act.

'Part III of the Counter Inflation Bill proposes powers to ensure that prices and charges correctly reflect the tax changes association with the introduction of the VAT. We are already in discussion with the CBI and others on this.

'In the meantime I shall continue to welcome price reductions in anticipation of tax changes: tax reductions by any firm have a competitive impact on other firms.'

Trade with India

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked what percentage of India's exports to the United Kingdom would become subject to tariff or quota restriction as a result of British membership of the European Communities in the absence of any special trading agreements. He answered that this could not be indicated precisely. Changes in the coverage of quantitative restraints would be relatively insignificant. Some important duties (eg free entry for bulk tea) would remain unchanged. However, the liability of a wide range of Indian exports to duty would rest on her competitive ability to take advantage of the duty free quotas under the Community's scheme of generalised preferences for developing countries which the United Kingdom would adopt on January 1, 1974.

In answer to another question on the effect on Indian exports of: (*a*) manufactured tobacco, (*b*) tea, (*c*) woollen carpets, (*d*) leather, and (*e*) sugar, to the United Kingdom as a result of British membership of the European Communities, Sir Geoffrey said that Indian tobacco was exported unmanufactured, and the UK would introduce the Common Customs Tariff on it (at present about 6 pence a lb) by stages during the transitional period. The Common Customs Tariff on bulk tea was suspended at nil. Woollen carpets and most leather would continue to enter duty free, although under the Community's present generalised preference scheme, these products would generally be subject to a duty-free quota. The provisions of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement would continue to apply until December 31, 1974.

Aircraft movements

A question was asked on the figures, in numbers and expressed as a percentage, of passengers and aircraft movements for charter and schedule aircraft, respectively, at London (Heathrow), London (Gatwick), Stansted and Luton for 1972; and for an estimate of the position in 1980. Mr. Onslow circulated the following information: Final figures for 1972 are not yet available but estimated totals are as follows:

		Scheduled services		Charter services		Total	
			%		%		%
Heathrow	Terminal Passengers	17.7m	73	6.6m	27	24.3m	100
	Air Transport Movements	250,000	97	6,700	3	256,700	100
Gatwick	Terminal Passengers	1.1m	20	4.2m	80	5.3m	100
	Air Transport Movements	28,400	39	44,500	61	72,900	100
Stansted	Terminal Passengers	90,200	29	217,000	71	307,200	100
	Air Transport Movements	1,100	29	2,800	71	3,900	100
Luton	Terminal Passengers	41,500	1	3.028m	99	3.069m	100
	Air Transport Movements	1,200	4	29,500	96	30,700	100

Present forecasts being used are for the total London area and in 1980 amount to 63.3 million terminal passengers and 546,000 air transport movements. Mr. Onslow was also asked what were the statistics and forecasts of aircraft movements used by the Roskill Commission when considering the siting of a third London airport; the actual movements for the years since; and the latest forecasts for 1980 and 1990. He replied that the Roskill Commission forecast a total of 277,000 air transport movements at Heathrow, Gatwick and Luton in 1969 and 366,000 in 1975. The Commission did not publish forecasts for the intervening years. Actual figures of movements in 1969/72 were:

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Heathrow	237	246	249	257
Gatwick	48	54	64	73
Luton	18	22	28	31
Total	303	322	341	361

The table shows that actual movements in 1972 practically reached the total forecast by Roskill for 1975. It is estimated that in 1980 and 1985 total air transport movements at all the London airports will be 546,000 and 666,000 respectively. Another question concerned the capacity of maximum utilisation to which the following airports were used in 1972 and the figures for aircraft movements in 1972 for: London Heathrow, London Gatwick, Stansted, Luton, Birmingham (Elmdon), Bristol (Lulsgate), Cardiff (Roose), Gloucester (Staverton), Manchester (Ringway), Liverpool (Speke) and Leeds/Bradford (Yeadon). Mr. Onslow said: 'No single maximum utilisation figure can be given as this depends on variable factors including acceptable noise levels and safety considerations. A reasonable estimate for a single runway provincial airport carrying principally non-scheduled traffic is 70,000 air transport movements per annum. For Heathrow and Gatwick maximum utilisation figures using existing runways and taking account of current restrictions on use for noise abatement purposes might be in the region of 300,000 and 100,000 movements respectively. Provisional estimates of air transport movements in 1972 are:

(000's)

Heathrow	256.7	Bristol	7.4
Gatwick	72.9	Cardiff	5.0
Stansted	3.9	Gloucester	1.2
Luton	30.7	Manchester	42.2
Birmingham	17.7	Liverpool	15.5
		Leeds/Bradford	8.0

Cold reduced steel sheet

Mr. Boardman told a Member who asked what requests had been received from the British Steel Corporation for permission to increase their productive capacity of cold reduced steel sheet, that the BSC development programme, announced on December 21, provided for a substantial expansion in the Corporation's productive capacity for cold reduced steel sheet.

Uranium and thorium

In answer to a question on the accepted reserves of uranium and thorium Mr. Boardman said that the most recent figures for low-cost reserves given jointly by the OECD Nuclear Energy Agency and the International Atomic Energy Agency were for uranium 840,000 short tons (U_3O_8) and for thorium 560,000 short tons (ThO_2).

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9

Census of Production

A Member asked what information required by Directive 72/221/EEC of June 6, 1972 was not already collected by the DTI; and what is the estimated additional cost of providing this information for the purposes of the Directive. Sir Geoffrey Howe answered: 'To meet the requirements of the Directive, the following additional information will be sought on the questionnaires for the annual censuses of production:

remuneration paid to outworkers (1) (2)
social security charges (1) (3)
value added tax (3)
local authority rates (1) (3)
cost of non-industrial services (1) (3).

Notes

(1) Information of this nature has been collected from time to time.
(2) To be collected from all establishments employing 20 or more persons.
(3) To be collected from all establishments employing 100 or more persons.

The Directive will require questionnaires to be sent to establishments employing between 20 and 24 people. Most establishments of this size have previously been exempted from the annual censuses and about 7,000 additional establishments will receive questionnaires. A precise estimate of the additional cost cannot be made.'

Commonwealth Preference

Sir Geoffrey Howe, asked to outline the changes in Commonwealth Preference on United Kingdom imports which came into operation on February 1, said: 'The main change affecting Commonwealth Preference on February 1 was the introduction of charges under the Common Agricultural Policy with the removal of the protective import duty on products subject only to agricultural levies.

'Apart from a few minor adjustments, the full protective duties on other agricultural products, including processed foodstuffs, continue in force unchanged. There was no change in Commonwealth Preference on non-agricultural products.'

English Tourist Board

Mr. Grant told a Member who asked when the appointments of the present members of the English Tourist Board were due to end; and whether any change in the number of members will then be made, that the present appointments would expire next September. The composition of the Board would be reviewed at the appropriate time.

Cold reduced steel sheet

Mr. Boardman was asked: 'in view of the situation facing the British domestic appliance industry in being unable to obtain required supplies of cold reduced steel sheet from the British Steel Corporation, what further steps and meetings are envisaged between his department and the parties involved to meet this situation?' He replied: 'My Department is currently considering applications from domestic appliance manufacturers for temporary exemption from import duty on certain types of sheet steel, and we are in touch with the companies concerned about these applications.'

Maritime examinations in Belfast

Mr. Onslow, asked whether he was yet able to confirm that the department's examination centre at Belfast for maritime examinations would not be closed, said: 'I can now confirm that it will not be closed. It is intended, however, to reduce the frequency of examinations held at Belfast and at the Department's other centres.'

Prices standstill

A Member who asked how many notices had been served under the Counter-Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act requiring, respectively, a standstill or a reduction in prices, was told by Sir Geoffrey Howe: '18 notices have been given by the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry under the Counter Inflation (Temporary Provisions) Act 1972. These prevented increases in domestic air fares which otherwise would have been made on January 1, 1973. No other notices have been given and no orders relating to price increases have been made.'

Monopolies Commission

Sir Geoffrey Howe was asked how many staff were employed by the Monopolies Commission; and how many of these were economists, lawyers, accountants and statisticians, respectively. He said: 'The Commission has 66 staff of whom six are economists and seven are accountants. The Commission can use the legal and statistical services of the Department of Trade and Industry when required.' Sir Geoffrey also listed the membership of the Monopolies Commission, distinguishing between full-time and part-time members.

Sir Ashton Roskill, QC, Chairman
Sir Alexander Johnston, GCB, KBE, Deputy Chairman
Professor T. Barna
Mr. Bernard Boxall, CBE
Mr. J. Crawford, OBE
Sir Roger Falk, OBE
Mr. John Gratwick
Professor H. L. A. Hart, FBA
Mrs. Jacqueline Inchbald
Mr. D. A. Hunter Johnston
Mr. M. J. Methven
Mr. K. A. Noble
Mr. R. G. Opie
Mr. E. L. Richards, CBE, MC, TD
Mr. G. B. Richardson
Mr. Lewis Robertson, CBE
Mr. S. A. Robinson
Mr. L. H. Williams
Professor B. S. Yamey, CBE

The Chairman's is the only full-time appointment.

Post-Apollo programme

Mr. Heseltine was asked whether HM Government now proposed to participate in the next stages of the post-Apollo programme. He said: 'The next stage in the post-Apollo programme is the Phase B2 study into the sortie lab and I have offered the European Space Research Organisation a contribution of £300,000 to this stage. In doing so I have made it clear that the UK is in no way committed to participating in further stages of the studies or in the subsequent development and construction phases.'

STATISTICS

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manu-facturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Total	Manu-facturing industry	Whole-salers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1963 prices		at 1963 prices			at 1963 prices				at current prices		
Base of index	1963	1963	1963	1963	1963							
£m in base year	26,853	20,130	4,994	1,083	1,012	series in £ million				series in £ million		
1967	113	110	132	124	124	186	−37	13	22	−315	−557	242
1968	117	113	139	132	145	161	23	75	41	−271	−648	377
1969	119	113	138	140	150	342	232	26	27	444	−143	587
1970	121	116	142	150	168	265	214	42	13	681	12	669
1971	123	119	141	140	165	24	−153	−4	36	1,042	299	743
1970 3rd qtr	122	117	141	150	166	103	44	7	—	81	−72	153
4th qtr	123	118	144	157	174	81	72	23	15	228	60	168
1971 1st qtr	121	116	140	144	156	89	41	−1	−44	124	−67	191
2nd qtr	122	119	141	137	168	−67	−114	11	38	297	113	184
3rd qtr	123	120	141	142	168	−34	−59	−9	6	361	177	184
4th qtr	124	122	142	135	167	36	−21	−6	36	260	76	184
1972 1st qtr	121	123	145	136	167	−149	−110	−6	−29	38	−125	163
2nd qtr	126	126	144	122	185	−105	−142	−5	31	84	−75	159
3rd qtr	126	128	141	120	175	−86	−109	3	−24	−106	−280	174
% change latest 2 quarters: on prev. 2 quarters	+2.3	+3.6	−0.6	−10.5	+4.1							
on a year earlier	+2,3	+6.1	+0.9	−13.0	+5.6							

	Index of industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs					Labour			Trade§	
	Total all indus-tries	Total manu-facturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new regis-trations	Index of retail prices		Index of wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all indus-tries and services)‡	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Exports	Imports
			at 1966 prices	monthly averages	Index‡	% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used‡	manu-factured products: home sales‡		mid-month count	% of total em-ployees	mid-month count	at current prices	
Base of index	1963	1963	1966		Jan 16, 1962		1963	1963	Jan 31, 1956†				1963	1963
£m in base year			11,549	thousands						thousands		thousands	4,282	4,362
1968	119.8	121.4	103.1	93.1	125.0	4.7	117.3	115.3	187.3	538	2.3	188	147	159
1969	122.9	125.6	102.4	82.3	131.8	5.4	121.4	119.8	197.4	531	2.3	200	165	165
1970	124.2	127.2	103.6	91.4	140.2	6.4	126.2	127.7	217.7	568	2.5	186	184	181
1971	124.9	126.7	103.8	108.5	153.4	9.4	132.6	137.7	246.4	737	3.2	129	205	195
1972			110.0	138.6	164.3	7.1			..	816	3.6	145	213 p	226 p
1970 4th qtr	125.0	128.8	103.6	93	144.0	7.7	127.3	131.4	228.3	582	2.5	176	199	190
1971 1st qtr	124.3	126.4	101.8	91	147.9	8.6	129.7	134.4	237.5	634	2.8	150	186	189
2nd qtr	125.1	127.0	103.2	95	153.2	9.8	133.1	137.2	242.4	709	3.1	128	212	197
3rd qtr	125.6	127.1	104.4	116	155.3	10.1	134.1	139.2	248.6	772	3.4	119	214	194
4th qtr	124.6	126.4	105.9	132	157.3	9.2	133.6	140.0	257.0	832	3.7	118	210	199
1972 1st qtr	122.3	125.4	106.3	121	159.7	8.0	135.0	141.6	265.9	870	3.8	124	204	212
2nd qtr	128.9	129.5	108.5	143	162.7	6.2	136.1	143.4	272.0	834	3.7	133	213	216
3rd qtr	130.0	132.1	111.8	141	165.4	6.5	139.4	146.0	103.4 †	807	3.6	146	192	214
4th qtr	133.3	135.0	113.7	149	169.4	7.7	148.2 p	148.9 p	108.1 p	752	3.3	178	243 p	259 p
Apr	127.8	129.2	107.8	127	161.8	6.3	136.0	142.6	268.6	871	3.8	128	208	218
May	129.6	129.9	108.0	150	162.6	6.1	136.2	143.4	271.7	834	3.7	134	208	215
Jun	129.3	129.4	109.5	153	163.7	6.1	136.1	144.1	275.8	798	3.5	139	224	215
Jul	129.8	132.3	112.5	127	164.2	5.8	137.3	144.9	100.0 †	803	3.5	140	209	196
Aug	129.3	131.8	111.9	156	165.5	6.6	139.6	146.0	103.5	807	3.6	148	137	184
Sep	130.8	132.3	111.0	139	166.4	7.0	141.2	147.0	106.8	812	3.6	151	230	262
Oct	132.6	133.9	112.4	149	168.7	7.9	144.8	148.2	107.6	774	3.4	165	254	262
Nov	133.4	135.2	113.0	157	169.3	7.6	147.4 p	149.1 p	108.2	756	3.3	180	243	261
Dec	133.9	135.9	115.2	142 p	170.2	7.7	152.3 p	149.4 p	108.4 p	728	3.2	189	232 p	253 p
1973 Jan										705 p	3.1 p	201 p		
% change latest 3 months: on prev. 3 months	+2.5	+2.2	+1.7	+5.9	+2.4		+6.3	+2.0	+4.5	−8.5		+22.9	+26.5	+20.8
on a year earlier	+7.0	+6.8	+7.4	+13.4	+7.7		+10.9	+6.4	+16.1	−14.2		+60.3	+15.6	+29.7

(‡) Not seasonally adjusted (†) New series from July 1972 based on July 31, 1972 = 100. (§) On a balance of payments basis.

Results of the new system for recording exports

THE new system for the documentation of exports to ensure their full recording, which was based on proposals put forward on behalf of the business community by the Simplification of International Trade Procedures (SITPRO) Board, has applied to goods shipped from October 25, 1971. The arrangements were described in *Trade and Industry* of August 19, 1971.

It was announced in June 1969 that there had been a significant under-recording of exports in the trade statistics because some export documents were not being lodged with Customs by exporters, despite their legal obligation to do so. Exporters and their agents were urged to lodge the necessary documents in good time, and a procedure was instituted for checking from ship and aircraft manifests that the necessary documents had been received. By November 1969 the shortfall of export documents had been reduced to negligible proportions. The checks carried out for the early months of 1970, however, showed that a degree of shortfall, of about 2 per cent, had re-emerged. A full account of the discovery and the original announcement of the under-recording was given in the *Board of Trade Journal*, September 10, 1969, and an article on the re-emergence of the shortfall after the initial improvements was published in *Trade and Industry*, November 25, 1970.

In view of the importance of accurately measuring our exports, consultations between representatives of the business community, HM Customs and Excise and the Department of Trade and Industry, were arranged to devise a new system of recording exports which would ensure their full recording. The consultations indicated that a system whereby the statistical export documents should be delivered before the goods were shipped, ie pre-entry, would create difficulties and could give rise to additional costs. In the event the Government accepted a system based on proposals put forward by the SITPRO Board, and to introduce it additional legal powers were included in the 1971 Finance Act.

The improvement in recording

The results of the comprehensive checking of ship and aircraft manifests against the statistical export documents received at Customs had shown that, prior to the introduction of the new system on October 25, 1971, the level of net under-recording of exports during 1970 and 1971 was about 2 per cent. During the first two months' operation of the new arrangements, the results of a sample manifest check indicated that there had been an appreciable reduction in the net under-recording, though the shortfall had not entirely disappeared by December 1971. There were further improvements in the standard of export recording in 1972, and the results available from the manifest checks, of which the latest relate to departures of ships and aircraft in October 1972, suggested that since the beginning of 1972 here had been no need for adjustment to the export figures.

SYMBOLS USED IN ALL STATISTICAL TABLES

..	**not available**	**r**	**revised**
—	**nil or less than half the final digit shown**	*	**five week period**
p	**provisional**	ø	**fifty-three week period**

The work of Customs officers described later in this article, has been directed towards reducing errors in recording but it has to be accepted that some mistakes by exporters and agents do remain undiscovered. The need to submit documents can be overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents can be submitted for the same goods. The effect of these errors under the new SITPRO scheme has been reduced so that the small elements of under- and over-recording more or less balance out and the total recorded figure of exports in each month is virtually correct. However, the errors of recording will not necessarily balance out in the more detailed analysis of exports by countries or by commodities.

In addition to securing full recording of exports, the new system resulted in the more prompt submission of export documents. The speeding up in submission began in September 1971, when exporters and agents started to adapt their procedures to meet the new requirements, which were described in a public notice (No. 275) issued on August 11, 1971 by Customs. The improvement in the promptness with which documents were submitted continued in each subsequent month until the end of 1971, but there was little or no further change after January 1972. This speeding up resulted in more than a month's normal flow of documents being submitted in each of the closing months of 1971, and deductions were made in the trade figures on a balance of payments basis in order to avoid any exaggeration of the export figures.

Customs will be continuing their efforts and, by identifying and paying attention to particular areas of weakness will seek to reduce still further both shortfall and duplication of documents.

Effect on the monthly figures in 1971 and 1972

The net adjustments made to the export figures in 1971 to take account of both the under-recording of exports and the speeding up in submission of documents in the latter part of the year have been described in the monthly press releases on

(*continued on next page*)

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trade; they are shown in the table below for each quarter in 1971:

Net adjustments for special factors affecting the recording of exports

		£ million
1971	Quarter 1	+41
	Quarter 2	+46
	Quarter 3	+31
	Quarter 4	−15

It has not been found necessary to adjust the export figures in the first three quarters of 1972; and it has also been provisionally assumed that no adjustment will be necessary for the fourth quarter. The manifest checks will be maintained on a sample basis, to provide a continuing check on the completeness of recording, but on the assumption that the current standard of recording continues to be maintained, there should be no need to comment on this subject in the future monthly press releases and *Trade and Industry* articles on overseas trade.

The operation of the new system

The CAN System

The following paragraphs describe the operation of the new system and the checks.

An essential part of the new system for recording exports is the use by exporters or agents of an identifying number on their commercial documents for exports; this number is supplied by Customs and is known as the Customs Assigned Number or CAN. A trader who has been assigned a number, and also complies with other requirements of the system, is allowed up to 14 days after the departure of a ship or aircraft in which to deliver the required statistical export document to Customs. There are about 10,000 exporters or agents registered with Customs; the use of the CAN has been widely accepted by the business community and the arrangements for its inclusion on the commercial documents for exports are working satisfactorily. An unregistered exporter has to deliver export documents to Customs before shipment.

When an exporter's or agent's CAN is used for export shipment purposes, he accepts the statutory liability to deliver the required statistical export document to Customs. The shipping companies and airlines are required to enter the relevant CAN on the ship and aircraft manifests against export consignments for which the export document is not required to be delivered before the goods are shipped. The manifests, which record the cargo carried by ships and aircraft, therefore allow the identification for any export consignment of the exporter or agent who is responsible for the delivery of the required statistical export document to Customs.

The manifest checks

Since November 1971, Customs have been checking, on a sample basis, the record of goods entered on the ship and aircraft manifests against the export documents received at Customs. As a result of these checks, Customs officers began to visit traders in January 1972, to investigate apparent discrepancies between the manifest record of goods exported and the export documents received at Customs. There are over half a million export consignments recorded on the manifests each month, for which the corresponding export documents are required. Although the check has been on a sample basis, in which the manifests for sailings and flights in two weeks out of four have been examined, there have been a large number of instances in which an apparent failure to submit a statistical export document is found to be due to the difficulty in matching at Customs the export consignment shown on the manifest with the corresponding export document. Difficulties arise for a number of reasons; for example, the date of sailing or flight may not be correctly entered on the export document, or the description of the export consignment on the manifest is not sufficiently detailed to permit it to be matched properly with the corresponding export document. A number of instances also occur where more than one export document is received by Customs for the same export consignment, because, for example, more than one trader is involved in the dispatch of the goods. Difficulties of this kind add to the time taken to complete checks; nevertheless the CAN system has been an essential and substantial aid.

An outcome of these checks and visits to traders has been the issue of a number of warning letters to traders for their failure to submit the export documents legally required. Although no traders have yet been prosecuted for the offence of failing to submit the required documents, in some cases payments have been made in settlements out of court. In persistent cases Customs have given notice that they were considering withdrawing the Customs Assigned Number and have in fact done so. Withdrawal of the CAN means that a trader has to provide the export document before the goods are shipped. The enforcement of the legal sanctions embodied in the new system of recording was advocated by the SITPRO Board, when consultations took place to discuss the arrangements to ensure the full recording of exports.

Another purpose of the new system of recording is to secure the more prompt submission of the export documents, because the efficiency of the manifest checking procedure depends a great deal on the availability of both the manifests and the export documents. Under the new system, traders are allowed up to 14 days after the departure of the ship or aircraft in which to deliver their statistical export documents. There has been a general improvement in the promptness of submission but Customs have sent warning letters to traders who have failed to submit their export documents promptly and in some cases, where a trader has persistently failed to meet the requirements of the new system in this respect, Customs have compounded legal proceedings on the payment by the trader of a sum of money. Stronger action will be taken if necessary.

References

Further information on the recording of exports has been published in a number of articles, and the issues of the *United Kingdom Balance of Payments* for the years 1970, 1971 and 1972. The main articles appeared in: *Board of Trade Journal*, September 10, 1969, *Trade and Industry*, November 25, 1970 and August 19, 1971.

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COMPANIES

Acquisitions and mergers in fourth quarter of 1972

THIS note sets out the latest statistics of industrial and commercial companies' acquisitions and mergers, giving details up to and including the fourth quarter of 1972. The figures in Tables 1 and 2 are taken from a detailed analysis of companies' acquisitions published this month in a Business Monitor, M7, Acquisitions and Mergers of Companies (obtained from HMSO quarterly for an annual subscription of 37½p). The Business Monitor also contains tables analysing acquisitions and mergers by industry.

During the fourth quarter acquisition activity increased still further with 321 acquisitions involving a consideration of £918 million being reported in the financial press. While the number of companies acquired rose slightly compared with the average of the preceding three quarters, the consideration paid increased by over 70 per cent. Three large acquisitions accounted for half of this expenditure, the largest of which was Imperial Tobacco Company's £297 million acquisition of Courage.

During 1972 as a whole, acquisition activity reached a new record level with 1,210 industrial and commercial companies being acquired for a total consideration of £2,509 million. The previous peak was in 1968; the level then fell back during the following three years and in 1971 there were 884 acquisitions with a consideration of £911 million. The purchase of independent companies was again predominant in 1972; there was only a small increase in sales of subsidiary companies.

The high value of this activity in 1972 was largely accounted for by a small number of very large acquisitions. In 1972 there were nine acquisitions, each involving expenditure over £50 million, costing in total £1,202 million and accounting for 47 per cent of the total consideration, against only one in 1971 costing £55 million.

The relative importance of the three forms of payment, that is cash, issues of ordinary shares, and issues of fixed interest securities, tend to fluctuate from year to year. In 1972 the issue of ordinary shares accounted for 50 per cent of the total expenditure, compared with 48 per cent in 1971, while the importance of cash payments declined from 31 per cent to 19 per cent. The proportion accounted for by fixed interest securities showed a small increase.

Notes and definitions

This analysis of acquisitions and mergers involving industrial and commercial companies in the United Kingdom is based on reports in the financial press supplemented by special inquiries to companies to determine the form, value and timing of particular acquisitions.

Acquisitions and mergers involving financial companies (insurance, banking, etc.) are not covered in this note, although the Bank of England prepares an analysis of such acquisitions which is published in the *Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin.*

Valuation

The values shown relate in general to expenditure during the current period, excluding any previous investments in the company acquired. Where possible, values are market values, ie the cash paid or the market price at date of issue of shares or loan stock issued. Where market values are not available (as in the case of shares, etc., issued by non-quoted companies) or the cash consideration is not disclosed, acquisitions are in general valued at the net book value of the acquired company.

TABLE 2. CATEGORIES OF EXPENDITURE ON ACQUISITIONS AND MERGERS WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM

		Expenditure (£ million)				Percentages of expenditure		
		Total	Cash	Issues of ordinary shares	Issues of fixed interest securities	Cash	Ordinary shares	Fixed interest securities
1969		1,069	296	552	221	*27.7*	*51.6*	*20.7*
1970		1,122	251	596	275	*22.4*	*53.1*	*24.5*
1971		911	285	437	189	*31.3*	*48.0*	*20.7*
1972		2,509	467	1,462	580	*18.6*	*58.3*	*23.1*
1972	1st quarter	465.7	97.4	289.4	78.9	*20.9*	*62.2*	*16.9*
	2nd quarter	421.5	119.3	257.4	44.8	*28.3*	*61.1*	*10.6*
	3rd quarter	703.2	86.0	381.1	236.1	*12.2*	*54.2*	*36.6*
	4th quarter	918.4	164.6	534.1	219.1	*17.9*	*58.2*	*23.9*

No method of valuing acquisitions is altogether free from objection and in comparing this series over time one must allow, in addition to the general upward inflation of values, for the considerable short-term fluctuations in share prices which will be reflected in a series where a considerable proportion of expenditure takes the form of share exchanges which are valued at market prices. For example, industrial share prices as measured by the *Financial Times*-actuaries index fell by over a tenth between 1969 and 1970, rose by 18 per cent between 1970 and 1971, with a further 27 per cent increase in 1972.

Classification

Where the acquired company was a subsidiary of another United Kingdom company, it was classified to the category of inter-group sales. Acquisitions between subsidiaries of the same company group, arising from internal reorganisation, have been ignored.

Each acquiring company is allotted to an industry group corresponding generally to an Order of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1968. Industrial holding companies which cannot be reasonably classified to any of the groups distinguished, and companies trading wholly overseas are treated as separate groups. Where a company has substantial overseas interests, it is classified as far as possible on the basis of its predominant activity within the United Kingdom. The choice between classifying a company to its main activity (which may be less than half its total activity) and classifying it as an industrial holding company is sometimes a fairly arbitrary one.

Timing

As far as possible, acquisitions are recorded at the date when the transaction is finalised (eg when a bid is declared unconditional). This date may be considerably later than the date when a bid is first announced in the press though preceding the date when the shares in the acquired company are surrendered.

TABLE 1. ACQUISITIONS AND MERGERS WITHIN THE UNITED KINGDOM

		Acquisitions of independent companies			Mergers†			Total			Sales of subsidiaries between company groups			Total number of acquisitions		
		No.	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value	No.	No.	Value
		Acquiring	Acquired	£ million	Acquiring	Acquired	£ million	Acquiring	Acquired	£ million	Acquiring	Acquired	£ million	Acquiring	Acquired	£ million
1969		593	742	961.6	2	2	7.6	595	744	969.2	91	102	99.7	686	846	1,068.9
1970		484	608	954.1	6	6	42.5	490	614	996.6	139	179	125.9	629	793	1,122.5
1971		498	620	745.6	—	—	—	498	620	745.6	189	264	165.5	687	884	911.1
1972		710	931	2,314.1	6	7	9.3	716	938	2,323.4	212	272	185.4	928	1.210	2,508.8
1971	1st quarter	89	110	62.1	—	—	—	89	110	62.1	43	49	27.7	132	159	89.8
	2nd quarter	121	148	142.5	—	—	—	121	148	142.5	53	71	44.7	174	219	187.2
	3rd quarter	129	156	255.7	—	—	—	129	156	255.7	40	69	31.9	169	225	287.6
	4th quarter	159	206	285.3	—	—	—	159	206	285.3	53	75	61.2	212	281	346.5
1972	1st quarter	156	207	426.0	2	2	0.1	158	209	426.1	53	69	39.6	211	278	465.7
	2nd quarter	192	260	375.2	3	3	1.5	195	263	376.7	52	63	44.8	247	326	421.5
	3rd quarter	166	220	643.3	1	2	7.7	167	222	651.0	50	63	52.2	217	285	703.2
	4th quarter	196	244	869.6	—	—	—	196	244	869.6	57	77	48.8	253	321	918.4

† A merger is reckoned as the acquisition of the smaller company by the larger company involved in the transaction and valued at the market value of the smaller company's share of the newly formed company.

FOREIGN TRADE

Industrial countries' production and trade in the third quarter of 1972

General

THE recovery in industrial countries' production and trade slowed down during the third quarter of 1972. With the level of industrial production in the EEC and Canada unchanged, the overall rate of increase fell from 2½ per cent in the second quarter to little more than 1 per cent in the third. Unemployment increased in most industrial countries, the only important exceptions being the UK and the USA. The value of OECD countries' exports remained unchanged (marked rises by the United States and Japan having been offset by declines in Western Europe and Canada); the value of OECD exports to industrial countries actually fell by 1 per cent and it was the rise in exports to primary producing countries which kept the overall level of exports constant. The value of OECD countries' imports rose by 1½ per cent in the third quarter (compared with double that rate of increase in the previous quarter), the rise in the value of imports being chiefly due to greater imports from the primary producers rather than from industrial countries. The volume of industrial countries' exports fell in the third quarter by about 1 per cent, whereas the volume of their imports remained virtually unchanged. Compared with the third quarter of 1971, the dollar value of industrial countries' exports was 12 per cent higher and the volume 5 per cent higher, whilst the value of their imports was up by nearly 17 per cent and their volume by about 8 per cent.

Preliminary figures for the closing months of 1972 suggest there has been a general resumption of more strongly upward trends in both production and trade subsequent to the third quarter.

The United States

Economic activity in the United States expanded fairly strongly, though there was a decline in the rate of growth of real GNP from the second quarter's exceptionally high 2¼ per cent to 1½ per cent in the third quarter. Despite the substantial rises in consumption, fixed investment and inventories, industrial production rose also by only 1½ per cent—half the growth rate of the second quarter. The gap between actual and potential GNP was lowered from 4½ to 4 per cent in the third quarter. Unemployment declined, reducing the unemployment rate from the previous quarter's 5¾ per cent to about 5½ per cent.

Comparisons of trade figures are still distorted to some extent by the effects on the base periods of the US dock strikes of late 1971 and early 1972. Both the value and volume of exports were about 6½ per cent higher in the third quarter than in the second quarter of 1972, whereas the value of imports was only 4 per cent higher and their volume 2½ per cent higher. The second quarter's trade deficit of $1¾ billion was reduced by $270 million. Compared with the third quarter of 1971, the value of exports in the third quarter of 1972 was up by nearly 6½ per cent and the value of exports of manufactures by about 4½ per cent, reflecting volume increases of 2½ per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

Canada

Canada's economic recovery slowed down markedly in the third quarter. Industrial production remained at the same level as in the previous quarter, unemployment increased by about 10 per cent and by September the unemployment rate exceeded 7 per cent. The values of both total exports and manufactures exports fell steeply in the third quarter whereas the value of imports increased. Compared with the third quarter of 1971, the values of total exports and of exports of manufactures in the third quarter of 1972 were 7 per cent and 5 per cent higher respectively and their volumes only 1 per cent and 1½ per cent higher. Preliminary figures for October and November suggest substantial improvements however in Canada's trade performance in these two subsequent months.

Japan

The Japanese recovery gathered further momentum during the third quarter. With consumption and exports booming and government expenditure increasing substantially, the sluggishness of manufacturing investment did not prevent real GNP from rising by more than 3 per cent. Industrial production in the third quarter was 3½ per cent higher than in the second quarter and 10 per cent higher than a year earlier. Excess capacity was reduced significantly and the relatively large gap between actual and potential output narrowed. Having been hampered by a seamen's strike in the second quarter, the third quarter's values and volumes of both exports and imports were up by between 9 and 10 per cent. Compared with the third quarter of 1971, the dollar value of exports was up by about 19 per cent and that of imports by 26 per cent; their volumes were up by 7 per cent and 16 per cent respectively. Exports of manufactures, seasonally adjusted, increased in only slightly lesser proportions than total exports. The trade surplus, at an annual rate of more than $5 billion, was a mere 6 per cent lower in the third quarter of 1972 than in the corresponding quarter of a year ealier, despite the 1971 yen revaluation and the other measures taken to reduce it and despite a growth of imports which was, in proportionate terms, much greater than that of exports.

The German Federal Republic

The hesitant expansion of German production and trade in the first half of the year gave way to a contraction in the third quarter. Industrial production fell marginally and was only 2½ per cent above its level of a year earlier. Unemployment increased by nearly 8 per cent in the third quarter, but unfilled vacancies increased as well and continued to exceed the number of unemployed by a large margin. The dollar values of both exports and imports fell by about 2 per cent in the third quarter, but were nearly 11 per cent and 12 per cent respectively above their 1971 third quarter levels. The volume of exports was up by slightly more than 3 per cent and the volume of exports of manufactures by slightly less than 3 per cent compared with a year earlier. More recent preliminary figures suggest a definite upswing in the last quarter of the year.

France

French industrial production rose strongly in July but then maintained this level in August and September; in the third quarter as a whole it was up by about 7 per cent on the corresponding period of 1971. Unemployment rose further and was 12 per cent higher than a year earlier, though accompanied by a rise of 30 per cent in unfilled vacancies. The dollar value of French exports in the third quarter was down by over 2 per cent and that of imports up by 1 per cent; both were 20 per cent higher than in the third quarter of 1971. The volumes of both total exports and manufactures exports were up by about 10 per cent and that of imports by 8 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Italy

The stagnation in Italy's economic activity continued. Industrial production, after its decline in the second quarter, fell by a further 3 per cent in the third quarter and was by then well below its average 1970 level. The value of Italy's trade, however, increased in the third quarter by about 3 per cent; the quarter's volume of exports was 7½ per cent and volume of imports 15 per cent above their levels in the corresponding period pf 1971.

EEC

Industrial production in The Six as a whole remained at the same level in the third quarter of 1972 as in the previous quarter (though nearly 4 per cent higher than in the same period of 1971). The stationary level of production was accompanied by relatively stationary foreign trade, the dollar value of exports being 1 per cent lower and the value of imports half a per cent higher than in the second quarter. Compared with the third quarter a year earlier, the value of exports in the third quarter of 1972 was up by 15 per cent, the value of imports by 16 per cent and their volumes by 6½ and 8 per cent respectively.

Trade of primary producers and the world

The dollar value of primary producing countries' exports rose in the *second* quarter by under 5 per cent and that of imports by less than 1 per cent, their levels in the second quarter of 1972 being about 16 per cent and 7 per cent higher respectively than in the second quarter of 1971. The volume of their exports was about 5 per cent higher and the volume of their imports about 3 per cent lower than a year earlier.

The volume of total world exports, ie exports of industrial and primary producing countries together, is estimated to have risen by 3½ per cent in the *second* quarter of 1972 to a level slightly more than 7 per cent above that of the second quarter of 1971.

Definitions

In this article, the **industrial countries** comprise all members of OECD. All other countries are described as **primary producers.** The Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Cuba, The People's Republic of China, North Korea, and North Vietnam are excluded as reporting countries but are included as markets for exports and as

(continued on next page)

TABLE 1. INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' TRADE

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million

		Exports (f.o.b.) to									Imports (c.i.f.) ‡ from								
		World			Industrial countries†			Primary producers†			World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
			over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1966		33.82			23.83			9.78			35.06			24.59			10.45		
1967		35.64	(*5.4*)		25.25	(*6.0*)		10.26	(*4.9*)		36 96	(*5.4*)		26.07	(*6.0*)		10.87	(*4.0*)	
1968		40.20	(*12.8*)		28.78	(*14.0*)		11.30	(*10.1*)		41.54	(*12.4*)		29.59	(*13.5*)		11.93	(*9.8*)	
1969		46.45	(*15.5*)		33.74	(*17.2*)		12.60	(*11.5*)		48.01	(*15.6*)		34.67	(*17.2*)		13.32	(*11.7*)	
1970		53.82	(*15.9*)		39.16	(*16.1*)		14.52	(*15.2*)		55.28	(*15.1*)		40.36	(*16.4*)		14.88	(*11.7*)	
1971		60.21	(*11.9*)		43.89	(*12.1*)		16.13	(*11.1*)		61.51	(*11.3*)		45.00	(*11.5*)		16.45	(*10.6*)	
1968	1st quarter	38.03	(*4.9*)	(*3.0*)	27.29	(*3.9*)	(*2.9*)	10.74	(*7.7*)	(*3.4*)	39.57	(*3.3*)	(*2.7*)	28.21	(*4.9*)	(*3.0*)	11.36	(*−0.4*)	(*1.9*)
	2nd quarter	38.23	(*0.5*)	(*3.7*)	27.36	(*0.2*)	(*3.4*)	10.87	(*1.2*)	(*4.5*)	39.86	(*0.8*)	(*2.9*)	28.14	(*−0.2*)	(*3.1*)	11.72	(*3.2*)	(*2.7*)
	3rd quarter	41.64	(*8.9*)	(*5.1*)	29.91	(*9.3*)	(*5.4*)	11.72	(*7.8*)	(*4.3*)	42.64	(*7.0*)	(*4.4*)	30.37	(*7.9*)	(*4.8*)	12.27	(*4.6*)	(*3.2*)
	4th quarter	42.57	(*2.2*)	(*3.0*)	30.80	(*2.9*)	(*3.9*)	11.78	(*0.4*)	(*0 8*)	43.85	(*2.8*)	(*3.3*)	31.53	(*3.8*)	(*3.9*)	12.32	(*0.4*)	(*1.8*)
1969	1st quarter	42.29	(*−0.7*)	(*2.7*)	31.09	(*1.0*)	(*3.3*)	11.20	(*−4.9*)	(*1.3*)	44.19	(*0.8*)	(*3.3*)	31.63	(*0.3*)	(*3.7*)	12.56	(*2.0*)	(*2.6*)
	2nd quarter	46.51	(*10.0*)	(*5.3*)	33.61	(*8.1*)	(*4.9*)	12.90	(*15.2*)	(*6.2*)	48.14	(*8.9*)	(*5.0*)	34.84	(*10.1*)	(*5.4*)	13.30	(*5.9*)	(*4.1*)
	3rd quarter	47.51	(*2.1*)	(*4.3*)	34.51	(*2.7*)	(*4.3*)	13.01	(*0.8*)	(*4.3*)	48.95	(*1.7*)	(*3.8*)	35.31	(*1.4*)	(*4.0*)	13.64	(*2.5*)	(*3.1*)
	4th quarter	49.25	(*3.6*)	(*3.5*)	35.89	(*4.0*)	(*3.7*)	13.25	(*1.8*)	(*2.4*)	50.58	(*3.3*)	(*3.3*)	36.64	(*3.8*)	(*3.6*)	13.88	(*1.8*)	(*2.3*)
1970	1st quarter	51.47	(*4.5*)	(*4.1*)	37.32	(*4.0*)	(*4.1*)	13.89	(*4.9*)	(*3.9*)	52.97	(*4.7*)	(*4.0*)	38.58	(*5.3*)	(*4.5*)	14.32	(*3.2*)	(*2.8*)
	2nd quarter	53.42	(*3.8*)	(*3.4*)	38.97	(*4.4*)	(*3.6*)	14.45	(*4.0*)	(*3.1*)	54.77	(*3.4*)	(*3.3*)	39.97	(*3.6*)	(*3.5*)	14.78	(*3.3*)	(*3.0*)
	3rd quarter	54.19	(*1.4*)	(*2.5*)	39.60	(*1.6*)	(*2.6*)	14.39	(*−0.4*)	(*2.4*)	55.77	(*1.8*)	(*2.6*)	40.64	(*1.7*)	(*2.7*)	15.11	(*2.2*)	(*2.4*)
	4th quarter	56.02	(*3.4*)	(*2.7*)	40.66	(*2.7*)	(*2.3*)	15.34	(*6.6*)	(*3.4*)	57.60	(*3.3*)	(*2.5*)	42.15	(*3.7*)	(*2.9*)	15.39	(*1.8*)	(*1.3*)
1971	1st quarter	57.40	(*2.5*)	(*2.8*)	41.63	(*2.4*)	(*2.8*)	15.47	(*0.8*)	(*2.9*)	58.64	(*1.8*)	(*2.7*)	43.25	(*2.6*)	(*2.9*)	15.28	(*−0.7*)	(*2.2*)
	2nd quarter	59.13	(*3.0*)	(*3.5*)	43.15	(*3.6*)	(*3.6*)	16.01	(*3.5*)	(*3.3*)	60.96	(*4.0*)	(*3.0*)	44.45	(*2.8*)	(*2.6*)	16.60	(*8.6*)	(*4.7*)
	3rd quarter	62.26	(*5.3*)	(*3.1*)	45.19	(*4.7*)	(*3;3*)	16.88	(*5.5*)	(*2.5*)	62.35	(*2.3*)	(*2.7*)	45.39	(*2.1*)	(*2.5*)	16.99	(*2.4*)	(*3.0*)
	4th quarter	61.72	(*−0.9*)	(*3.1*)	45.34	(*0.3*)	(*3.7*)	16.21	(*−4.0*)	(*0.9*)	63.77	(*2.3*)	(*4.0*)	46.74	(*3.0*)	(*4.5*)	16.88	(*−0.7*)	(*2.0*)
1972	1st quarter	67.18	(*8.9*)	(*5.1*)	49.58	(*9.3*)	(*6.1*)	17.27	(*6.6*)	(*2.3*)	69.45	(*8.9*)	(*5.8*)	51.29	(*9.7*)	(*6.3*)	18.06	(*7.0*)	(*4.6*)
	2nd quarter	69.68	(*3.7*)	(*3.9*)	52.25	(*5.4*)	(*4.6*)	17.38	(*0.6*)	(*2.2*)	71.65	(*3.2*)	(*4.1*)	52.82	(*3.0*)	(*3.9*)	18.94	(*4.9*)	(*5.2*)
	3rd quarter	69.71	(*nil*)		51.74	(*−1.0*)		17.58	(*1.1*)		72.81	(*1.6*)		53.04	(*0.4*)		19.74	(*4.2*)	

* See definitions.
† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
‡ Imports into Canada and the United States are valued f.o.b.
Source: OECD.

TABLE 2. EXPORTS FROM INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million (fob) Percentage change over previous period in brackets

		Total		Canada		United States		Japan		European OECD		United Kingdom		Other EFTA		EEC		France		German Federal Republic		Italy	
1966		33.82		2.39		7.58		2.45		21.41		3.68		3.87		13.16		2.73		5.03		2.01	
1967		35.64	(*5.4*)	2.64	(*10.5*)	7.88	(*4.0*)	2.61	(*6.7*)	22.52	(*5.2*)	3.61	(−2.0)	4.09	(*5.7*)	14.04	(*6.6*)	2.85	(*4 4*)	5.43	(*7.9*)	2.18	(*8.2*)
1968		40.20	(*12.8*)	3.14	(*18.9*)	8.60	(*9.2*)	3.24	(*24.3*)	25.21	(*12.0*)	3.86	(*7.0*)	4.48	(*9.5*)	16.06	(*14.4*)	3.18	(*11.6*)	6.21	(*14.3*)	2.55	(*17.1*)
1969		46.45	(*15.5*)	3.44	(*9.6*)	9.50	(*10.4*)	4.00	(*23.3*)	29.51	(*17.1*)	4.40	(*14.1*)	5.20	(*16.1*)	18.96	(*18.1*)	3.76	(*18.2*)	7.26	(*17.0*)	2.93	(*15.1*)
1970		53.82	(*15.9*)	4.04	(*17.4*)	10.81	(*13.8*)	4.83	(*20.8*)	34.15	(*15.7*)	4.84	(*9.9*)	5.98	(*14.8*)	22.17	(*16.9*)	4.49	(*19.4*)	8.55	(*17.7*)	3.30	(*12.5*)
1971		60.21	(*11.9*)	4.42	(*9.5*)	11.03	(*2.0*)	6.00	(*24.2*)	38.75	(*13.5*)	5.58	(*15.4*)	6.51	(*8.9*)	25.25	(*13.9*)	5.13	(*14.4*)	9.76	(*14.2*)	3.78	(*14.6*)
1972												6.09	(*9.0*)										
1968	1st qtr	38.03	(*4.9*)	2.93	(*5.9*)	8.12	(*1.8*)	2.87	(*8.4*)	24.11	(*5.7*)	3.74	(*20.3*)	4.25	(*0.5*)	15.33	(*4.5*)	3.14	(*5.3*)	5.85	(*4.6*)	2.39	(*4.9*)
	2nd qtr	38.23	(*0.5*)	3.11	(*5.9*)	8.37	(*3.1*)	3.21	(*11.7*)	23.55	(*−2.3*)	3.67	(*−1.7*)	4.36	(*2.8*)	14.77	(*−3.4*)	2.61	(*−16.9*)	5.80	(*−1.0*)	2.42	(*1.4*)
	3rd qtr	41.64	(*8.9*)	3.18	(*2.4*)	9.13	(*9.1*)	3.27	(*2.0*)	26.06	(*10.7*)	3.98	(*8.2*)	4.58	(*5.0*)	16.67	(*12.9*)	3.53	(*35.6*)	6.36	(*9.7*)	2.56	(*5 6*)
	4th qtr	42.57	(*2.2*)	3.30	(*3.7*)	8.76	(*−4.0*)	3.56	(*8.7*)	26.95	(*3.4*)	4.05	(*2.0*)	4.69	(*2.5*)	17.33	(*3.9*)	3.45	(*−2.5*)	6.74	(*5.9*)	2.79	(*9.2*)
1969	1st qtr	42.29	(*−0.7*)	3.40	(*3.2*)	7.71	(*−12.0*)	3.72	(*4.5*)	27.46	(*1.9*)	4.05	(*−0.2*)	4.95	(*5.6*)	17.60	(*1.6*)	3.56	(*3.3*)	6.50	(*−3.4*)	2.90	(*3.8*)
	2nd qtr	46.51	(*10.0*)	3.36	(*−1.2*)	9.95	(*28.9*)	3.92	(*5.4*)	29.29	(*6.7*)	4.32	(*6.8*)	5.12	(*3.3*)	18.95	(*7.7*)	3.83	(*7.4*)	7.24	(*11.3*)	3.00	(*3.6*)
	3rd qtr	47.51	(*2.1*)	3.39	(*1.0*)	10.09	(*1.4*)	4.09	(*4.4*)	29.94	(*2.2*)	4.61	(*6.6*)	5.27	(*3.0*)	19.12	(*0.9*)	3.65	(*−4.5*)	7.33	(*1.2*)	3.01	(*0.4*)
	4th qtr	49.25	(*3.6*)	3.63	(*7.1*)	10.25	(*1.5*)	4.26	(*4.2*)	31.10	(*3.9*)	4.64	(*0.8*)	5.47	(*3.7*)	20.02	(*4.7*)	3.93	(*7.5*)	7.92	(*8.0*)	2.83	(*−6.2*)
1970	1st qtr	51.47	(*4.5*)	3.83	(*5.3*)	10.43	(*1.8*)	4.59	(*7.7*)	32.62	(*4.9*)	4.71	(*1.5*)	5.68	(*3.9*)	21.14	(*5.6*)	4.24	(*7.9*)	8.20	(*3.6*)	3.11	(*9.9*)
	2nd qtr	53.42	(*3.8*)	4.02	(*5.1*)	10.95	(*4.9*)	4.71	(*2.6*)	33.75	(*3.5*)	4.82	(*2.2*)	5.94	(*4.6*)	21.86	(*3.4*)	4.45	(*5.0*)	8.45	(*3.1*)	3.22	(*3.8*)
	3rd qtr	54.19	(*1.4*)	4.10	(*1.9*)	10.96	(*0.1*)	4.87	(*3.3*)	34.26	(*1.5*)	4.59	(*−4.7*)	6.07	(*2.2*)	22.43	(*2.6*)	4.51	(*1.3*)	8.65	(*2.3*)	3.42	(*6.1*)
	4th qtr	56.02	(*3.4*)	4.16	(*1.5*)	10.95	(*−0.1*)	5.15	(*5.8*)	35.76	(*4.4*)	5.23	(*13.8*)	6.22	(*2.4*)	23.08	(*2.9*)	4.70	(*4.3*)	8.86	(*2.4*)	3.45	(*1.1*)
1971	1st qtr	57.40	(*2.5*)	4.24	(*1.8*)	11.45	(*4.6*)	5.57	(*8.2*)	36.14	(*1.1*)	4.89	(*−6.4*)	6.22	(*nil*)	23.74	(*2.8*)	4.79	(*1.8*)	9.24	(*4.3*)	3.56	(*3.1*)
	2nd qtr	59.13	(*3.0*)	4.36	(*3.0*)	11.19	(*−2.3*)	5.92	(*6.3*)	37.66	(*4.2*)	5.62	(*14.9*)	6.42	(*3.3*)	24.35	(*2.6*)	5.02	(*4.8*)	9.56	(*3.5*)	3.52	(*−1.2*)
	3rd qtr	62.26	(*5.3*)	4.46	(*2.2*)	11.77	(*5.1*)	6.13	(*3.7*)	39.91	(*6.0*)	5.83	(*3.7*)	6.55	(*2.0*)	26.16	(*7.4*)	5.32	(*6.0*)	10.18	(*6.5*)	3.92	(*11.4*)
	4th qtr	61.72	(*−0.9*)	4.57	(*2.4*)	9.82	(*−16.5*)	6.38	(*4.1*)	40.94	(*2.6*)	6.02	(*3.3*)	6.84	(*4.5*)	26.56	(*1.5*)	5.44	(*2.3*)	10.04	(*−1.4*)	4.16	(*6.1*)
1972	1st qtr	67.18	(*8.9*)	4.50	(*−1.4*)	11.98	(*22.0*)	6.71	(*5.1*)	43.99	(*7.4*)	6.04	(*0.4*)	7.35	(*7.5*)	28.88	(*8.7*)	5.87	(*7.9*)	11.06	(*10.2*)	4.41	(*5.9*)
	2nd qtr	69.68	(*3.7*)	5.09	(*13.1*)	11.73	(*−2.1*)	6.64	(*−1.0*)	46.22	(*5.1*)	6.38	(*5.6*)	7.69	(*4.6*)	30.47	(*5.5*)	6.52	(*11.1*)	11.52	(*4.2*)	4.46	(*1.1*)
	3rd qtr	69.71	(*nil*)	4.77	(*−6.3*)	12.52	(*6.7*)	7.28	(*9.6*)	45,18	(*−2.3*)	5.39	(*−15.5*)	7.87	(*2.3*)	30.10	(*−1.2*)	6.37	(*−2.3*)	11.26	(*−2.3*)	4.55	(*2.0*)
	4th qtr											6.53	(*21.1*)										

Sources: United Kingdom: DTI.
Other countries: OECD.

INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES' TRADE

continued

suppliers of imports. **Manufactured goods** are the products included in sections 5-8 of the United Nations standard international trade classification. In 1970 the **11 main manufacturing countries** shown in Table 4 exported 93 per cent of all exports of manufactures from the industrial countries. As indicated in the footnotes, some of the export series in Tables 1 and 4 exclude **United States 'special category exports'**. These are a class of exports, consisting mainly of military equipment, for which no detailed information on destination is made available by the United States authorities.

The **'smoothed'** series of percentage changes is intended to facilitate the assessment of trends by ironing out some of the fluctuations in the quarter to quarter percentage changes. Percentage changes are shown for the smoothed series obtained by averaging the quarterly totals according to the following formula: smoothed total for any quarter = ¼ (1 × total for previous quarter + 2 × total for the quarter in question + 1 × total for the next quarter). Technically this smoothing device is known as a 1, 2, 1 weighted average.

TABLE 3. IMPORTS INTO INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million (cit). Percentage change over previous period in brackets

	Total	Canada†	United States†	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Other EFTA	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
1966	35.06	2.33	6.39	2.38	24.01	4.17	4.78	13.42	2.97	4.51	2.15
1967	36.96 (5.4)	2.56 (10.1)	6.71 (5.0)	2.92 (22.4)	24.77 (3.2)	4.43 (6.2)	4.97 (3.9)	13.77 (2.6)	3.10 (4.4)	4.34(−3.7)	2.46 (14.4)
1968	41.54 (12.4)	2.86 (11.6)	8.28 (23.5)	3.25 (11.3)	27.15 (9.6)	4.74 (7.1)	5.20 (4.6)	15.50 (12.5)	3.50 (12.7)	5.04 (16.1)	2.56 (4.3)
1969	48.01 (15.6)	3.29 (14.9)	9.01 (8.8)	3.76 (15.7)	31.95 (17.7)	4.99 (5.3)	6.03 (15.9)	18.94 (22.2)	4.35 (24.4)	6.23 (23.7)	3.11 (21.4)
1970	55.28 (15.1)	3.33 (1.3)	9.99 (10.9)	4.72 (25.6)	37.24 (16.5)	5.43 (8.9)	7.37 (22.1)	22.16 (17.0)	4.78 (9.9)	7.45 (19.6)	3.74 (20.1)
1971	61.51 (11.3)	3.86 (15.9)	11.40 (14.1)	4.93 (4.4)	41.32 (11.0)	5.98 (10.2)	7.97 (8.3)	24.86 (12.2)	5.31 (11.1)	8.59 (15.2)	4.00 (7.0)
1972						6.96 (16.3)					
1968 1st qtr	39.57 (3.3)	2.76 (10.1)	7.85 (10.3)	3.12(−0.7)	25.84 (1.2)	4.64 (3.8)	5.02 (0.7)	14.56 (0.3)	3.31 (3.8)	4.72 (2.4)	2.27(−15.1)
2nd qtr	39.86 (0.8)	2.74(−0.8)	8.09 (3.1)	3.17 (1.9)	25.86 (0.1)	4.63(−0.1)	5.09 (1.4)	14.49(−0.5)	3.00(−9.3)	4.79 (1.5)	2.57 (13.1)
3rd qtr	42.64 (7.0)	2.83 (3.3)	8.56 (5.7)	3.26 (2.6)	28.00 (8.3)	4.82 (4.0)	5.28 (3.8)	16.14 (11.4)	3.75 (24.9)	5.28 (10.3)	2.66 (3.7)
4th qtr	43.85 (2.8)	3.08 (9.0)	8.49(−0.8)	3.41 (4.9)	28.86 (3.1)	4.86 (0.9)	5.38 (1.8)	16.66 (3.3)	3.96 (5.6)	5.34 (1.1)	2.76 (3.6)
1969 1st qtr	44.19 (0.8)	3.24 (5.3)	7.66(−9.8)	3.46 (1.4)	29.82 (3.3)	4.86(−0.1)	5.52 (2.7)	17.53 (5.2)	4.11 (3.8)	5.74 (7.5)	2.88 (4.6)
2nd qtr	48.14 (8.9)	3.26 (0.5)	9.61 (25.4)	3.53 (2.0)	31.74 (6.4)	5.03 (3.6)	5.86 (6.2)	18.89 (7.7)	4.50 (9.6)	6.07 (5.8)	3.09 (7.2)
3rd qtr	48.95 (1.7)	3.26 (nil)	9.36(−2.6)	3.96 (12.2)	32.37 (2.0)	5.01(−0.5)	6.14 (4.7)	19.20 (1.7)	4.33(−3.8)	6.31 (4.0)	3.21 (4.0)
4th qtr	50.58 (3.3)	3.38 (3.6)	9.38 (0.2)	4.07 (2.8)	33.76 (4.3)	5.06 (1.1)	6.53 (6.5)	20.04 (4.4)	4.35 (0.3)	6.81 (7.9)	3.28 (2.1)
1970 1st qtr	52.97 (4.7)	3.31(−2.0)	9.72 (3.7)	4.46 (9.4)	35.48 (5.1)	5.15 (1.7)	6.99 (7.0)	21.08 (5.2)	4.55 (4.8)	7.23 (6.1)	3.48 (6.1)
2nd qtr	54.77 (3.4)	3.35 (1.5)	9.88 (1.6)	4.61 (3.4)	36.93 (4.1)	5.49 (6.6)	7.26 (3.8)	21.87 (3.8)	4.72 (3.6)	7.33 (1.4)	3.73 (7.0)
3rd qtr	55.77 (1.8)	3.45 (2.8)	10.01 (1.3)	4.90 (6.3)	37.41 (1.3)	5.33(−2.9)	7.38 (1.7)	22.49 (2.8)	4.88 (3.4)	7.48 (2.0)	3.89 (4.4)
4th qtr	57.60 (3.3)	3.19(−7.4)	10.35 (3.4)	4.92 (0.3)	39.14 (4.6)	5.75 (7.9)	7.82 (5.9)	23.22 (3.3)	4.97 (1.8)	7.81 (4.4)	3.85 (−1.1)
1971 1st qtr	58.64 (1.8)	3.62 (13.3)	10.95 (5.9)	4.93 (0.2)	39.15 (nil)	5.71 (0.7)	7.47(−4.4)	23.64 (1.8)	5.00 (0.7)	8.07 (3.4)	4.01 (4.3)
2nd qtr	60.96 (4.0)	3.74 (3.6)	11.83 (8.0)	4.94 (0.3)	40.45 (3.3)	5.92 (3.5)	7.81 (4.5)	24.13 (2.0)	5.19 (3.8)	8.40 (4.0)	3.86 (−3.9)
3rd qtr	62.35 (2.3)	3.93 (5.0)	11.95 (1.0)	4.73(−4.3)	41.75 (3.2)	5.97 (0.9)	8.01 (2.5)	25.24 (4.6)	5.49 (5.8)	8.81 (4.9)	3.96 (2.6)
4th qtr	63.77 (2.3)	4.16 (6.0)	10.91(−8.7)	5.11 (8.1)	43.59 (4.4)	6.35 (6.4)	8.41 (5.0)	26.22 (3.9)	5.56 (1.2)	9.10 (3.3)	4.21 (6.4)
1972 1st qtr	69.45 (8.9)	4.40 (5.6)	13.48 (23.5)	5.41 (5.8)	46.16 (5.9)	6.87 (8.3)	8.58 (2.0)	27.92 (6.5)	6.41 (15.2)	9.41 (3.5)	4.45 (5.7)
2nd qtr	71.65 (3.2)	4.64 (5.5)	13.48 (nil)	5.46 (0.9)	48.07 (4.1)	6.96 (1.2)	8.92 (4.0)	29.03 (4.0)	6.53 (1.9)	10.01 (6.4)	4.64 (4.3)
3rd qtr	72.81 (1.6)	4.73 (1.9)	14.00 (3.9)	5.96 (9.2)	48.18 (0.2)	6.52 (−6.2)	9.15 (2.6)	29.21 (0.6)	6.59 (0.9)	9.83(−1.8)	4.84 (4.3)
4th qtr						7.48 (14.7)					

† Canadian and United States imports are valued fob.
Sources: United Kingdom: DTI.
Other countries: OECD.

TABLE 4. EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES BY THE MAIN MANUFACTURING COUNTRIES

Quarters or quarterly averages

US $ thousand million (fob)

	Total†* (seasonally adjusted)	United Kingdom (seasonally adjusted)	Canada	United States†	Japan	Sweden	Switzer-land	Belgium-Luxem-bourg	France*	German Federal Republic	Italy	Nether-lands
1966	23.23	3.07	1.20	4.69	2.26	0.76	0.75	1.40	1.99	4.50	1.60	1.00
1967	24.86	3.02	1.47	5.07	2.44	0.83	0.80	1.44	2.11	4.87	1.75	1.06
1968	28.62	3.25	1.83	5.78	3.05	0.91	0.90	1.67	2.35	5.57	2.10	1.22
1969	33.52	3.75	2.12	6.47	3.74	1.07	1.05	2.07	2.76	6.56	2.44	1.49
1970	38.57	4.09	2 39	7.17	4.53	1.31	1.16	2.40	3.40	7.67	2.77	1.70
1971	43.42 p	4.76	2.63 p	7.42	5.71	1.45	1.28 p	2.47	3.81	8.74	3.12	2.02 p
1972		5.15										
1968 1st quarter	27.04	3.16	1.73	5.32	2.43	0.86	0.82	1.65	2.42	5.21	1.97	1.17
2nd quarter	27.05	3.09	1.88	5.99	2.99	0.89	0.86	1.64	1.95	5.09	2.05	1.16
3rd quarter	29.67	3.39	1.69	5.75	3.19	0.88	0.88	1.57	2.35	5.51	2.04	1.21
4th quarter	30.73	3.42	2.03	6.04	3.57	1.01	1.04	1.84	2.67	6.45	2.33	1.35
1969 1st quarter	30.44	3.45	2.00	5.59	3.16	1.00	0.94	1.91	2.64	5.76	2.38	1.35
2nd quarter	33.31	3.66	2.18	6.96	3.60	1.08	1.02	2.05	2.87	6.43	2.61	1.47
3rd quarter	34.61	3.93	2.09	6.36	3.95	0.97	1.02	1.94	2.45	6.41	2.48	1.48
4th quarter	35.71	3.98	2.23	6.97	4.26	1.23	1.22	2.38	3.06	7.62	2.31	1.64
1970 1st quarter	36.46	4.02	2.26	7.14	3.88	1.21	1.06	2.27	3.17	7.04	2.53	1.56
2nd quarter	38.80	4.08	2.58	7.75	4.37	1.32	1.18	2.54	3.55	7.62	2.87	1.66
3rd quarter	38.76	3.86	2.17	6.75	4.71	1.20	1.11	2.19	3.09	7.52	2.79	1.70
4th quarter	40.25	4.38	2.54	7.04	5.15	1.50	1.29	2.60	3.79	8.48	2.96	1.87
1971 1st quarter	40.86 p	4.21	2.53 p	7.55	4.75	1.42	1.13	2.32	3.69	8.11	2.89	1.89 p
2nd quarter	42.54 p	4.78	2.81 p	7.84	5.53	1.47	1.25	2.44	3.87	8.40	3.06	1.96 p
3rd quarter	45.33 p	4.87	2.41 p	7.47	6.09	1.30	1.26p	2.37	3.54	8.88	3.13	2.01 p
4th quarter	44.93 p	5.18	2.76 p	6.84	6.47	1.61	1.48p	2.71	4.14	9.59	3.40	2.23 p
1972 1st quarter	48.73 p	5.16	2.78 p	8.25	5.87	1.58	1.42 p	2.95 p	4.49 p	9.79	3.68 p	2.34 p
2nd quarter	50.33 p	5.33	3.26 p	8.30	6.24	1.67	1.50 p	3.23 p	5.00 p	10.21	3.95 p	2.51 p
3rd quarter	49.78 p	4.53	2.53 p	7.82	7.12	1.54	1.44 p	2.85 p	4,18 p	9.78	3.67 p	2.28 p
4th quarter		5.56										

† Excluding United States special category exports (see definitions).
Sources: United Kingdom and Total: DTI
Other countries: OECD.

* The 1970 figures include exports of certain items valued at $138 million which are assigned to section 5 by OECD but to section 9 by other reporting authorities.

TABLE 5. WORLD TRADE

Quarters or quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted

US $ thousand million

	Exports (fob) from										Imports (cif) † into								
	World			Industrial countries			Primary producers			Volume of world exports 1963=100	World			Industrial countries			Primary producers		
		Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change				Percentage change			Percentage change			Percentage change	
		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*			over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*		over previous period	in smoothed series*
1966	45.20			33.82			11.38			127	47.27			35.06			12.21		
1967	47.47	*(5.0)*		35.64	*(5.4)*		11.83	*(4.0)*		134	49.75	*(5.2)*		36.96	*(5.4)*		12.79	*(4.7)*	
1968	53.01	*(11.7)*		40.20	*(12.8)*		12.81	*(8.3)*		151	55.26	*(11.1)*		41.54	*(12.4)*		13.72	*(7.3)*	
1969	60.65	*(14.4)*		46.45	*(15.5)*		14.20	*(10.9)*		167	62.96	*(13.9)*		48.01	*(15.6)*		14.95	*(8.9)*	
1970	69.71	*(14.9)*		53.82	*(15.9)*		15.89	*(11.9)*		182	72.44	*(15.1)*		55.28	*(15.1)*		17.16	*(14.8)*	
1971	77.80p	*(11.6)*		60.21	*(11.9)*		17.59p	*(10.7)*		192	80.85p	*(11.6)*		61.51	*(11.3)*		19.34p	*(12.7)*	
1968 1st qtr	50.32	*(4.0)*	*(2.7)*	38.03	*(4.9)*	*(3.0)*	12.29	*(1.3)*	*(1.9)*	144	52.75	*(3.5)*	*(2.7)*	39.57	*(3.3)*	*(2.7)*	13.19	*(3.9)*	*(2.6)*
2nd qtr	50.85	*(1.1)*	*(3.4)*	38.23	*(0.5)*	*(3.7)*	12.63	*(2.7)*	*(2.4)*	145	53.35	*(1.1)*	*(2.9)*	39.86	*(0.8)*	*(2.9)*	13.48	*(2.2)*	*(2.8)*
3rd qtr	54.64	*(7.4)*	*(4.5)*	41.64	*(8.9)*	*(5.1)*	13.00	*(3.0)*	*(2.8)*	154	56.51	*(5.9)*	*(4.0)*	42.64	*(7.0)*	*(4.4)*	13.88	*(2.9)*	*(2.9)*
4th qtr	55.88	*(2.3)*	*(2.8)*	42.57	*(2.2)*	*(3.0)*	13.31	*(2.4)*	*(2.0)*	159	58.19	*(3.0)*	*(2.9)*	43.85	*(2.8)*	*(3.3)*	14.35	*(3.4)*	*(1.6)*
1969 1st qtr	55.67	*(−0.4)*	*(2.5)*	42.29	*(−0.7)*	*(2.7)*	13.37	*(0.5)*	*(1.8)*	154	58.11	*(−0.1)*	*(2.6)*	44.19	*(0.8)*	*(3.3)*	13.93	*(−2.9)*	*(0.4)*
2nd qtr	60.38	*(8.5)*	*(4.8)*	46.51	*(10.0)*	*(5.3)*	13.87	*(3.7)*	*(3.4)*	168	62.63	*(7.8)*	*(4.5)*	48.14	*(8.9)*	*(5.0)*	14.49	*(4.1)*	*(3.0)*
3rd qtr	62.18	*(3.0)*	*(4.3)*	47.51	*(2.1)*	*(4.3)*	14.67	*(5.8)*	*(4.2)*	171	64.43	*(2.9)*	*(4.1)*	48.95	*(1.7)*	*(3.8)*	15.48	*(6.8)*	*(5.1)*
4th qtr	64.14	*(3.1)*	*(3.3)*	49.25	*(3.6)*	*(3.5)*	14.89	*(1.5)*	*(2.8)*	173	66.48	*(3.2)*	*(3.3)*	50.58	*(3.3)*	*(3.3)*	15.90	*(2.7)*	*(3.2)*
1970 1st qtr	66.74	*(4.1)*	*(3.8)*	51.47	*(4.5)*	*(4.1)*	15.27	*(2.6)*	*(2.9)*	174	69.03	*(3.8)*	*(3.7)*	52.97	*(4.7)*	*(4.0)*	16.06	*(1.0)*	*(2.5)*
2nd qtr	69.43	*(4.0)*	*(3.3)*	53.42	*(3.8)*	*(3.4)*	16.01	*(4.8)*	*(3.2)*	184	71.69	*(3.9)*	*(3.4)*	54.77	*(3.4)*	*(3.3)*	16.93	*(5.4)*	*(3.8)*
3rd qtr	70.31	*(1.3)*	*(2.3)*	54.19	*(1.4)*	*(2.5)*	16.13	*(0.7)*	*(1.5)*	182	73.28	*(2.2)*	*(2.9)*	55.77	*(1.8)*	*(2.6)*	17.51	*(3.5)*	*(4.1)*
4th qtr	72.12	*(2.6)*	*(2.3)*	56.02	*(3.4)*	*(2.7)*	16.10	*(−0.2)*	*(0.9)*	189	75.83	*(3.5)*	*(2.9)*	57.60	*(3.3)*	*(2.5)*	18.23	*(4.1)*	*(4.0)*
1971 1st qtr	74.01	*(2.6)*	*(2.9)*	57.40	*(2.5)*	*(2.8)*	16.62	*(3.2)*	*(3.1)*	188	77.63	*(2.4)*	*(2.9)*	58.64	*(1.8)*	*(2.7)*	18.99	*(4.2)*	*(3.6)*
2nd qtr	76.79	*(3.7)*	*(3.7)*	59.13	*(3.0)*	*(3.5)*	17.65	*(6.2)*	*(4.7)*	194	80.32	*(3.5)*	*(2.9)*	60.96	*(4.0)*	*(3.0)*	19.36	*(1.9)*	*(2.7)*
3rd qtr	80.47	*(4.8)*	*(3.0)*	62.26	*(5.3)*	*(3.1)*	18.21	*(3.1)*	*(2.7)*	198	82.23	*(2.4)*	*(2.5)*	62.35	*(2.3)*	*(2.7)*	19.88	*(2.7)*	*(1.8)*
4th qtr	79.69	*(−1.0)*	*(2.9)*	61.72	*(−0.9)*	*(3.1)*	17.97	*(−1.3)*	*(2.2)*	194	83.63	*(1.7)*	*(3.4)*	63.77	*(2.3)*	*(4.0)*	19.85	*(−0.1)*	*(1.5)*
1972 1st qtr	86.68	*(8.8)*	*(5.1)*	67.18	*(8.9)*	*(5.1)*	19.50	*(8.5)*	*(5.1)*	201	90.04	*(7.7)*	*(4.9)*	69.45	*(8.9)*	*(5.8)*	20.59	*(3.7)*	*(2.0)*
2nd qtr	90.11 p	*(4.0)*		69.68	*(3.7)*	*(3.9)*	20.43 p	*(4.7)*		208	92.38 p	*(2.6)*		71.65	*(3.2)*	*(4.1)*	20.72 p	*(0.7)*	
3rd qtr				69.71	*(nil)*									72.81	*(1.6)*				

* See definitions.

† Imports into Canada and the United States are valued fob.

Sources: Industrial countries: OECD

Primary producers: International Monetary Fund (seasonally adjusted by DTI).

Volume index: United Nations (seasonally adjusted by DTI).

TABLE 6. INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted

1963 = 100

	Industrial countries †	Canada	United States †	Japan	European OECD	United Kingdom	Sweden	EEC	France	German Federal Republic	Italy
Weights	100.0	3.4	50.9	5.7	40.0	8.5	1.4	25.1	7.8	10.6	4.0
1966	123	127	126	136	118	113	124	117	117	116	118
1967	128	131	131	162	119	113	127	119	121	114	128
1968	137	140	138	190	128	119	132	129	126	127	136
1969	147	148	145	222	140	123	141	143	142	144	141
1970	150	152	139	258	148	125	151	152	150	153	150
1971	153	159	140	270	152	126	151	156	159	156	146
1968 1st quarter	133	134	135	177	124	117	126	125	127	120	133
2nd quarter	135	138	137	187	123	118	132	122	108	127	135
3rd quarter	139	139	139	194	130	120	136	131	132	129	136
4th quarter	142	143	140	203	135	122	136	137	138	136	141
1969 1st quarter	144	148	143	205	137	122	138	140	138	139	144
2nd quarter	147	148	144	218	141	124	142	144	142	144	147
3rd quarter	149	148	146	227	142	124	145	145	144	145	144
4th quarter	149	150	145	238	142	124	149	145	144	150	131
1970 1st quarter	150	153	141	245	147	125	150	151	150	153	152
2nd quarter	151	152	141	258	148	125	153	152	150	155	150
3rd quarter	151	152	140	264	148	126	154	152	149	154	149
4th quarter	149	152	135	263	149	126	155	153	151	153	151
1971 1st quarter	151	155	138	268	151	126	154	156	156	157	149
2nd quarter	152	157	140	265	151	126	153	155	155	157	145
3rd quarter	153	161	139	274	152	126	150	156	161	156	142
4th quarter	154	163	140	274	153	126	152	157	164	153	150
1972 1st quarter	157	165	144	284	155	122	153	161	166	158	150
2nd quarter	161	168	148	291	158	130	157	162	168	161	149
3rd quarter	163	168	150	301	159	133	155	162	172	160	145

† The United States series has been revised from 1967.
Source: OECD.

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Index of industrial production for December

THE provisional estimate index of production for December 1972, prepared by the Central Statistical Office, is 133.9 (seasonally adjusted). For manufacturing industry alone the figure is 135.9

For the three months October to December 1972, it is provisionally estimated that production as a whole was 2.5 per cent higher than the figures for the preceding three months. July to September 1972; for manufacturing industry alone there was an increase of 2.2 per cent.

The average index numbers of the latest three months and the previous three months shown at the foot of the table give a general guide to the changes which have taken place in the output of the major groups in recent months.

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Seasonally adjusted

1963 = 100

	Total all industries	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
			Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
				Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles and aircraft	Metal goods, n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	56	749	84	55	29	7	64	313	90	10	68	15	81	49
1967	113.9	89.1	114.2	110.8	108.6	115.0	116.3	130.4	115.6	123.1	123.1	129.1	90.0	106.3	105.0
1968	119.8	84.8	121.4	115.5	112.3	121.6	126.4	140.0	122.4	125.5	134.7	137.4	86.8	117.2	113.4
1969	122.9	80.3	125.6	118.9	115.9	124.8	139.3	148.7	127.4	131.3	146.6	144.0	85.4	119.7	119.4
1970	124.2	78.3	127.2	121.6	117.0	130.2	151.1	157.5	128.3	134.9	152.2	148.5	86.1	116.8	115.4
1971	124.9	79.8	126.7	123.0	118.1	132.4	157.8	160.1	127.1	132.7	156.3	155.1	83.7	113.6	107.4
1970 4th qtr.	125.0	74.9	128.8	122.9	118.5	131.2	156.0	161.0	129.8	135.2	150.1	151.2	86.8	121.5	113.3
1971 1st qtr.	124.3	82.1	126.4	122.8	118.1	131.8	156.5	157.5	126.3	133.7	158.5	154.6	86.0	110.0	106.4
2nd qtr.	125.1	81.5	127.0	122.8	117.6	132.8	158.7	159.7	129.0	135.8	152.0	154.3	84.1	118.4	108.1
3rd qtr.	125.6	80.0	127.1	123.3	119.2	131.0	155.2	157.9	127.1	131.3	158.6	153.8	83.1	115.2	109.1
4th qtr.	124.6	75.6	126.4	123.1	117.5	133.8	160.9	165.5	125.8	130.0	156.0	157.8	81.6	110.9	106.1
1972 1st qtr.	122.3	46.4	125.4	127.3	120.7	140.1	146.5	161.2	126.1	126.8	146.3	173.6	80.6	105.3	103.2
2nd qtr.	128.9	79.0	129.5	126.3	121.3	135.8	153.0	173.1	127.6	124.9	148.1	168.6	81.2	113.6	108.8
3rd qtr.	130.0	77.2	132.1	125.6	120.3	135.6	162.3	171.0	130.0	125.0	156.7	173.1	80.3	115.2	113.8
4th qtr	133.3	83.5	135.0	128.1	122.6	138.2	160.3	177.9	133.5	127.3	159.5	179.2	80.2	119.9	115.2
June	129.3	79	129.4	127	123	133	155	174	127	124	150	168	81	113	109
July	129.8	77	132.3	124	120	133	166	168	131	125	155	172	81	117	115
August	129.3	77	131.8	126	121	135	159	177	128	125	157	173	80	108	111
September	130.8	78	132.3	126	120	139	162	168	132	125	159	174	80	121	115
October	132.3	82	133.6	125	120	135	157	180	131	125	157	173	80	119	116
November	133.6	84	135.5	129	123	142	165	177	134	128	166	180	80	120	108
December	133.9	85	135.9	130	125	139	159	176	135	129	155	184	80	121	112
Jul -Sep. (av.)	130.0	77	132.1	126	120	136	162	171	130	125	157	173	80	115	114
Oct.-Dec. (av.)	133.3	84	135.0	128	123	138	160	178	134	127	160	179	80	120	115

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Tota	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	60	46	14	88	56	4	27	29	19	10	21	59	25	127	68
1967	104.7	105.0	103.8	103.2	105.0	90.2	101.5	120.1	124.4	112.4	111.5	114.2	122.7	119.4	121.2
1968	111.1	111.2	110.8	113.1	119.2	93.3	103.7	127.3	130.3	121.8	118.5	118.3	135.2	121.8	128.2
1969	114.5	116.1	109.3	115.6	123.5	93.9	102.7	127.8	126.9	129.3	110.8	123.4	141.6	119.0	136.2
1970	114.8	116.6	109.2	116.6	124.9	92.9	103.1	125.2	122.4	130.3	113.6	120.5	145.7	115.7	143.8
1971	104.1	104.7	102.4	118.2	124.8	93.5	108.4	130.3	129.7	131.3	116.9	117.9	150.8	117.4	155.7
1970 4th qtr.	113.8	114.6	111.2	118.1	125.8	92.7	105.9	128.2	124.5	134.7	118.9	116.6	149.3	114.0	145.6
1971 1st qtr.	110.2	111.3	106.9	117.8	125.3	89.6	106.6	131.5	131.0	132.4	119.5	114.3	149.7	116.8	149.4
2nd qtr.	104.4	105.1	101.9	117.7	124.6	90.3	107.5	132.6	131.1	135.5	115.5	117.6	153.2	117.8	153.9
3rd qtr.	103.6	104.2	101.8	118.6	124.9	91.8	109.7	130.7	131.7	128.9	113.4	121.4	151.3	118.3	159.4
4th qtr.	98.3	98.1	99.2	118.7	124.3	102.1	109.6	126.3	125.2	128.3	119.4	118.5	149.2	116.7	159.9
1972 1st qtr.	91.5	89.8	96.9	114.0	118.7	85.9	108.6	128.2	129.9	125.1	130.7	121.4	150.4	120.6	153.1
2nd qtr.	100.3	100.1	101.0	120.3	128.1	87.5	109.3	141.6	142.4	140.2	131.0	126.3	153.6	121.4	177.4
3rd qtr.	103.6	102.4	107.2	123.6	131.2	100.7	111.6	142.6	139.9	147.4	127.6	128.6	154.9	113.0	181.4
4th qtr.	107.7	107.1	107.1	126.4	134.7	100.9	113.2	149.5	146.6	154.7	137.1	128.3			178.7
June	104	104	104	120	128	87	107	141	144	137	127	127	154		184
July	103	103	106	123	129	101	114	139	133	149	136	129	159		174
August	96	95	100	124	131	101	112	147	148	144	117	132	154		180
September	111	110	115	125	134	101	109	142	138	150	129	125	152		190
October	106	107	100	125	132	101	114	147	146	150	134	127			181
November	110	109	113	125	132	101	115	150	150	150	137	128			178
December	107	107	108	129	140	101	110	151	144	164	140	130			178
Jul.-Sep. (av.)	104	102	107	124	131	101	112	143	140	147	128	129	154†		181
Oct.-Dec. (av.)	108	108	107	126	135	101	113	150	147	155	137	128	155†		179

† Latest available 3 months (July-September) and previous 3 months (April-June).

MOTOR TRADES

Turnover in December 1972

THE total turnover of the motor trades in December 1972 was 14 per cent more than a year earlier. In the fourth quarter the average increase was 17 per cent—rather more than in the third quarter, but little different from the 16 per cent rise in the year as a whole compared with 1971.

Within the total, sales of vehicles showed a broadly similar pattern. The value of sales of new vehicles in the fourth quarter was 26 per cent more than a year earlier, and for used vehicles the figure was 12 per cent. In each case the increase was larger than in the third quarter but much the same as on average in 1972 as a whole.

In contrast, 'other sales and receipts' (which include sales of petrol, oil, tyres, spares and accessories and receipts from servicing and repairs) were 13 per cent more in the fourth quarter than in the corresponding period of 1971, the largest quarterly increase for at least five years.

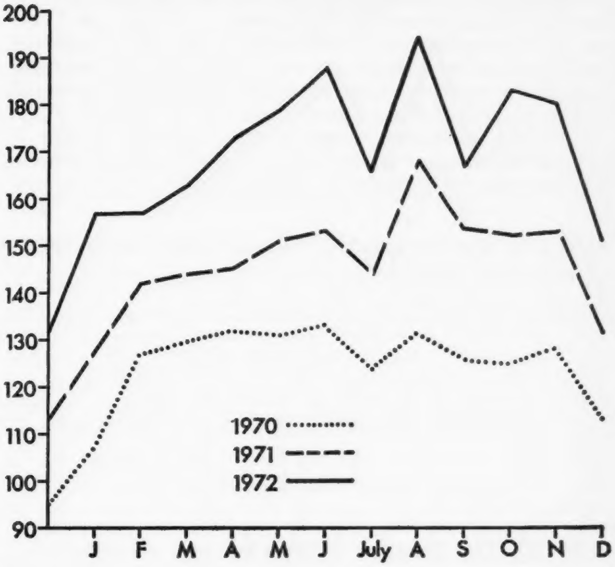
Re-design of the inquiry

With effect from the beginning of 1973, the inquiry to the motor trades has been re-designed to permit the publication, in due course, of a more detailed analysis of turnover. This will distinguish retail sales from sales to other motor traders, and sales of cars from sales of commercial vehicles and motor cycles, and will give a breakdown of 'other sales and receipts'.

To minimise the burden on the firms which contribute to the statistics, they will now be asked to analyse their turnover quarterly rather than monthly. In consequence the statistics will in future be compiled on a quarterly basis. The next figures will be for the first quarter of 1973, and will be published in May.

It will not be possible to publish the extra detail immediately, but when this can be done it is intended to provide runs of figures starting with the first quarter of 1972. Meanwhile the statistics will be published in the same detail as in the past, but on the new quarterly basis.

TURNOVER OF THE MOTOR TRADES AT CURRENT PRICES
Index numbers total turnover per week 1967=100



Notes

The statistics are of turnover at current prices. Movements therefore include the effect of price changes, including changes in purchase tax. Turnover includes transactions between dealers in addition to final sales. Vehicles include commercial vehicles as well as private cars. The statistics are *not* seasonally adjusted.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TURNOVER PER WEEK AND PERCENTAGE INCREASES ON A YEAR EARLIER†

1967=100

Kind of business (Turnover in 1967 £ million)	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.*	Apr.	May	June*	July	Aug.	Sept.*	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*
Total turnover (£4,198 million)																	
1967	100	96	106	102	97	92	99	97	106	103	109	107	100	98	101	104	87
1968	109	119	108	106	102	108	122	127	106	112	106	106	109	103	106	111	91
1969	111	109	120	113	103	102	110	116	123	116	121	110*	120	110	109	106	93
1970	126	122	132	127	121	107	127	130	132	131	133	124	131	126	125	128	113
1971	147	138	150	155	145	127	142	144	145	151	153	144	168	154	152	153	132
1972	171	159	180	175	170	157	157	163	173	179	188	165	194	167	183	180	151
1971	17	13	14	22	19	19	12	11	10	15	15	15	29	23	22	19	17
1972	16	15	20	13	17	23	11	14	19	19	22	15	15	9	20	18	14
Analysis of turnover:																	
Sales of new motor vehicles (£1,475 million)																	
1967	100	99	110	96	95	95	103	100	111	107	110	104	94	92	98	107	83
1968	109	139	102	96	99	127	144	147	94	114	99	90	102	97	102	118	76
1969	105	110	119	104	87	97	115	120	131	114	113	93*	119	100	95	90	75
1970	123	125	133	120	113	100	132	139	136	128	134	112	130	119	117	122	103
1971	155	145	159	163	153	133	150	151	158	159	159	132	194	162	161	163	138
1972	194	177	214	193	192	186	166	178	208	210	221	166	237	179	209	213	163
1971	26	16	19	35	35	33	14	8	16	25	18	18	49	36	37	33	34
1972	25	22	35	18	26	40	11	18	32	32	40	25	22	10	30	31	18
Sales of second hand motor vehicles (£766 million)																	
1967	100	93	112	106	90	79	100	99	111	107	118	111	103	104	101	101	67
1968	103	118	107	102	86	94	130	130	106	112	103	104	104	97	96	94	68
1969	100	101	112	99	88	89	104	110	118	108	111	95*	108	95	95	96	71
1970	112	112	121	114	102	92	119	121	125	123	115	110	124	109	113	114	83
1971	134	127	139	145	124	106	136	136	134	141	141	137	158	141	135	140	104
1972	151	149	161	156	139	129	154	161	151	162	169	146	175	148	152	158	113
1971	19	13	15	27	22	15	14	12	8	14	22	24	27	29	19	23	25
1972	13	17	16	7	12	22	13	18	12	15	20	7	11	5	13	13	9
All other sales and receipts (£1,958 million)																	
1967	100	94	101	104	101	95	95	93	100	98	104	108	103	101	102	103	98
1968	111	104	113	115	111	100	102	111	115	112	114	118	115	110	112	112	110
1969	121	112	124	126	121	111	110	115	120	121	130	131*	126	123	125	122	116
1970	133	123	136	137	135	118	126	126	131	136	140	139	134	137	136	137	132
1971	146	137	148	154	147	132	137	142	140	149	154	155	152	153	152	150	139
1972	162	150	163	169	165	145	151	154	155	163	169	171	169	166	176	165	156
1971	10	11	9	12	9	11	9	13	7	9	10	11	14	12	12	9	5
1972	10	9	10	10	13	10	10	9	11	9	10	11	11	9	15	10	12

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† The periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are five weeks.

FOOTWEAR INDUSTRY

Orders and deliveries

In the three months ended November 1972 net new orders (pairage seasonally adjusted) received by the footwear industry were 13 per cent less than in the three months ended August 1972. Deliveries were 8 per cent lower than in the previous three months and order books at the end of November were 6 per cent lower than at the end of August. Production in the three months fell by 4 per cent.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumer expenditure, prices and employment are published in the Business Monitor Production Series under reference P17.

This table is compiled from the results of the monthly and quarterly inquiries which started at the beginning of 1971 and the KS inquiries which they superseded. Linkage factors spanning the 4th quarter 1970 and the 1st quarter 1971 have been calculated from matching samples of firms contributing to both the old and new inquiries and the KS results adjusted to provide a single, broadly comparable series. Since the linking factors cover only two quarters however, the amended back data for 1966-70 should be interpreted with caution.

A short note on the construction of the index of production was given in *Trade and Industry* dated June 23, 1971 (page 637).

INDEX OF PRODUCTION, ORDERS ON HAND, NET NEW ORDERS AND DELIVERIES OF COMPLETE FOOTWEAR

Monthly average or monthly totals

	Index of production 1963 = 100	Orders on hand (end period)			Net new orders			Deliveries		
		Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million	Million pairs		£ million
1966	101	33.6			..			16.4		
1967	94	37.8			16.5			16.1		
1968	99	41.6			17.3			17.0		
1969	95	34.6			15.9			16.5		
1970	88	38.9			16.6			16.2		
1971	96	32.5		55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual
1971 1st quarter	91	40.5	40.2	56.0	17.1	16.7	..	16.6	16.7	23.8
2nd quarter	95	43.3	38.7	67 9	16.6	16.3	26.5	15.7	16.8	22.5
3rd quarter	101	31.8	40.1	49.0	12.8	17.0	18.3	16.6	16.5	24.6
4th quarter	96	32.5	39.1	55.7	16.1	14.3	26.6	15.8	15.2	24.4
1972 1st quarter	93 r	37.7	41.2	53.4	18.0	17.0	24.7	16.3	16.1	25.5
2nd quarter	88	35.5	33.8	66.6	13.6	12.8	26.8	14.3	15.3	22.4
3rd quarter p	94	26.1	37.6	48.2	13.0	17.3	19.1	16.1	16.0	25.2
1971 January	98	40.7	45.1	53.3	17.3	22.9	..	15.5	17.8	22.2
February	87	42.7	44.3	53.7	17.8	15.7	22.7	15.8	16.0	22.3
March	89	40.5	40.2	56.0	16.2	11.6	29.2	18.4	16.2	26.9
April	93	42.6	38.9	63.6	18.4	15.7	30.3	16.3	17.0	22.7
May	98	49.2	43.2	73.7	22.2	21.6	32.3	15.6	17.3	22.2
June	95	43.3	38.7	67.9	9.3	11.6	16.8	15.2	16.2	22.6
July	101	40.6	43.5	62.7	12.5	20.9	17.8	15.2	16.1	23.0
August	105	36.5	42.5	56.7	11.0	15.4	16.2	15.1	16.4	22.2
September	97	31.8	40.1	49.0	14.8	14.6	20.8	19.5	17.0	28.5
October	104	30.5	38.7	49.4	16.9	14.4	28.4	18.2	15.7	28.0
November	92	32.4	37.8	57.2	18.5	14.1	32.6	16.6	15.1	24.8
December	93	32.5	39.1	55.7	12.8	14.5	18.9	12.7	14.7	20.4
1972 January	96 r	33.3	42.0	52.5	15.4	20.4	19.7	14.6	16.8	23.0
February	90 r	35.1	41.6	52.4	18.0	15.1	24.9	16.1	15.5	25.0
March	94 r	37.7	41.2	53.4	20.7	15.5	29.5	18.1	15.9	28.5
April	89 r	40.0	39.6	55.8	16.3	14.5	23.9	14.1	16.1	21.5
May	86 r	43.0	40.4	69.3	17.4	15.4	36.7	14.4	14.5	23.2
June	88	35.5	33.8	66.6	6.9	8.6	20.0	14.4	15.2	22.6
July p	96	29.8	33.3	55.3	9.3	16.2	12.0	15.1	16.7	23.3
August p	96	31.5	40.3	53.8	17.5	23.3	22.6	15.8	16.4	24.1
September p	91	26.1	37.6	48.2	12.0	12.3	22.7	17.4	15.0	28.3
October p	91	26.1	37.4	50.9	17.9	14.5	31.7	17.9	14.7	29.1
November p	91	29.7	37.8	59.9	19.9	15.2	35.6	16.3	14.8	26.6

Index of retail sales in Northern Ireland

The index of retail sales in Northern Ireland for November was 135 (1965 = 100), 5 per cent more than in November 1971.

After allowing for price changes, the total volume of sales in November 1972 was 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.

The value of sales by:	November 1972 Index number 1965 = 100	November 1972 Percentage increase
All kinds of business	135	5
Food shops	147	5
Non-food shops	128	4
Of which:		
Clothing and footwear shops	144	8
Durable goods shops	132	1
Miscellaneous non-food shops	122	1
Department and general stores	119	16

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CATERING TRADES

Turnover in December 1972

THE total turnover of the catering trades in the fourth quarter of 1972 was 3 per cent more than in the third quarter, at current prices and after allowing for normal seasonal movements. This is in line with the average rate of increase through the year. In the year 1972 as a whole, the increase in turnover compared with 1971 was 11 per cent.

Recent percentage increases compared with a year earlier, based on non-seasonally adjusted data, for the main kinds of business are as follows:

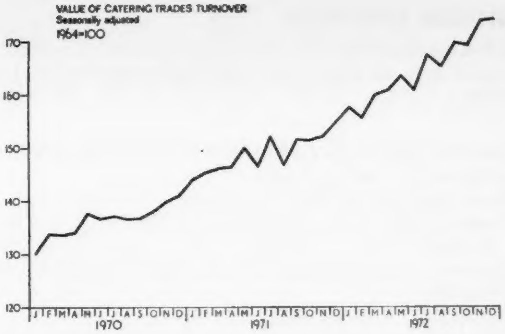
		All Caterers	Licensed hotels and holiday camps	Restaurants, cafes and fish and chip shops	Public houses	Canteens
1972	Year	11	14	12	10	5
	3rd quarter	12	15	15	10	5
	4th quarter	13	16	13	12	10
	December	12	17	14	11	11

TABLE 1. TURNOVER OF ALL CATERERS SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Index numbers of turnover per week (†) 1964 = 100

		Value at current prices (Turnover in 1964 — £1,985 million)
1964		100
1965		106
1966		111
1967		113
1968		117
1969		126
1970		136
1971		149
1972		165
1969	1st quarter	123
	2nd quarter	125
	3rd quarter	127
	4th quarter	129
1970	1st quarter	133
	2nd quarter	136
	3rd quarter	137
	4th quarter	140
1971	1st quarter	145
	2nd quarter	148
	3rd quarter	150
	4th quarter	153
1972	1st quarter	158
	2nd quarter	162
	3rd quarter	168
	4th quarter	173
1972	April	161
	May	164
	June*	161
	July	167
	August	165
	September *	170
	October	169
	November	174
	December *	174
1972	July-September	168
	October-December	173
Percentage Increase		3

† The monthly periods consist of four weeks except those marked * which are of five weeks. The December 1972 period was the five weeks from November 26, 1972 to December 30, 1972. The December 1971 period was the five weeks from November 28, 1971 to January 1, 1972.



RETAIL TRADES

Retailers' stocks in December

THE value of stocks at current prices held by retailers at the end of December showed an increase of 3 per cent over the corresponding month last year; at constant prices there was a decrease of 2 per cent. These changes are lower than in recent months and probably reflect, in part, the high level of retail sales in December, and also the comparatively high level of stocks in December 1971.

LEVEL OF RETAILERS' STOCKS

Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier*

(At cost at end of month)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
At current prices:												
1966	124	126	127	136	140	139	131	137	137	146	156	134
1967	130	132	140	142	144	142	134	139	138	147	157	137
1968	133	136	147	147	151	148	141	147	146	156	168	148
1969	142	146	159	157	161	159	152	158	157	169	183	159
1970	150	152	162	164	164	164	158	165	163	177	196	169
1971	N.A.	N.A.	174	175	179	181	169	176	178	193	210	186
1972	174	179	192	192	194	195	180	190	189	207	226	192
1969	*6*	*8*	*8*	*6*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*7*
1970	*6*	*4*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*5*	*8*	*6*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*10*	*7*	*7*	*9*	*9*	*7*	*10*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*11*	*10*	*8*	*8*	*7*	*8*	*6*	*8*	*8*	*3*
At constant (December 1960) prices:												
1966	111	113	122	121	124	124	116	120	120	128	136	116
1967	113	115	122	123	126	123	116	121	120	120	136	119
1968	115	117	126	124	127	124	118	123	122	130	139	122
1969	116	119	129	127	130	128	122	127	125	134	144	125
1970	117	119	126	126	126	125	119	124	122	131	145	124
1971	N.A.	N.A.	124	123	125	126	118	122	123	133	144	127
1972	118	120	129	129	130	130	120	126	124	135	147	124
1969	*1*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*
1970	*1*	*–*	*–3*	*–1*	*–3*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*–1*
1971	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*–1*	*–2*	*–*	*1*	*–2*	*–2*	*1*	*1*	*–*	*3*
1972	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*2*	*–2*

Retailers' stocks in United Kingdom at end of December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

Domestic furniture deliveries in December 1972

THE figures of domestic furniture deliveries and orders in hand in December 1972 are shown below, with earlier figures for comparison.

		Manufacturers' deliveries of domestic furniture	Value of orders on hand at end of month	Seasonally adjusted volume indices (1963 = 100)	
		£ million	£ million	Deliveries	Orders in hand
1971	December	23.6	52.4	154	252
1972	November	33.4 r	103.2	173	401
	December	28.3	105.0	184	460

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THE following titles and issues of Business Monitor are now available and copies may be obtained from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Production series (by annual subscription only)

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Paper and paper making materials for November
- Foam backing, foam laminating and fabric to fabric bonding for November
- Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders) for September and October
- Cars and commercial vehicles for November
- Wood chipboard for December.

Quarterly at 37½p a year post free:
- Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations for third quarter
- Newspapers and periodicals for third quarter
- Corsets and miscellaneous dress industries for third quarter
- Household textiles and handkerchiefs for third quarter
- Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems for third quarter
- Wooden containers and baskets for third quarter
- Women's and girls' light outerwear, lingerie, infants wear, etc., for second quarter
- Hosiery and other knitted goods for third quarter
- Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres for third quarter
- Wooden furniture and upholstery for third quarter
- Carpets for third quarter
- Glass for third quarter.

Census series (individually priced or standing orders)

1970 Census of Production reports (price including postage shown in brackets):

- Introductory notes (37½p)
- Coal mining (25½p)
- Ordnance and small arms (30½p).

1971 Census of Production report (price including postage shown in brackets):

- Provisional results (46½p).

Civil aviation series (by annual subscription only)

Monthly at £1 a year post free:
- Airport activity for October
- Air passengers for October
- Air freight and mail for October
- Airline operations for September.

Service and distributive series (by annual subscription only)

Monthly at £2 each a year post free:
- Food shops for December
- Clothing and footwear shops for December
- Durable goods shops for December
- Miscellaneous non-food shops for December.

Monthly at £1 each a year post free:
- Instalment credit business of finance houses for December
- Instalment credit business of retailers for December.

A complete list of titles of Business Monitors is available on application to Department of Trade and Industry, Room 306, Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3LW.

British Film Fund Agency returns

THE British Film Fund Agency has published the following information for the five weeks ended December 30, 1972.

	£	£
Distributors' earnings submitted		
High cost films	238,168	
Low cost films:		
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	93,967	
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	8,947	
		341,082
Films of less than 3,000 ft. (after multiplying by 2½)		20,011
		361,093
Levy collections paid to Agency by HM Customs and Excise to January 15, 1973, including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for five weeks ended December 30, 1972.		349,500

The second interim allocation for the sixteenth distribution period will be at the rate of 40 per cent.

Registrations of British, Community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade and Industry under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, February 9, 1973.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered No.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
Time Was The Beginning	BR/E 36610/11/2/78	19	February 5	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Ace Distributors Ltd.
Review No. 6—26th Year	BR/E 36615/11/2/78	10	February 8	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Movietone News 2279	BR/E 36550/11/2/78	8	February 9	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 2279A	BR/E 36551/11/2/78	8	February 9	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Four Flies on Grey Velvet	EC 36609/11/2/78	94	February 5	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Seda Spettacoli, Rome and Universal Productions, Paris
			FOREIGN		
Earth II	F 36607	75	February 5	MGM-EMI Distributors Ltd.	Metro-Goldwyn Mayer Inc.
Savages	F 36608	105	February 5	Hemdale Film Distributors Ltd.	Angelika Films Inc.
The Bounty Hunters	F 36611	106	February 6	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Produzioni Europee Associate, Rome
Shamus	F 36612	98	February 6	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Robert M. Weitman Productions
Trash	F 36613	99	February 6	Vaughan Films Ltd.	Score Movies Ltd.
I Am Sexy	F 36614	93	February 6	E. J. Fancey Productions Ltd.	Albatros Films, Paris

Amendments to the Register:

The registration number of the film 'OSS 117—Murder for Sale' registered on June 22, 1970, has been amended to EC 34883.

The registration number of the film 'Diamond Rush' registered on January 20, 1970, has been amended to EC 34564.

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in TRADE and INDUSTRY

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Dates before October 21, 1970, refer to articles in the *Board of Trade Journal*

Title	Last published
Air transport:	
aircraft noise at Heathrow and Gatwick airports (Q)	May 25 1972
civil aviation balance of payments (A)	Mar. 16 1972
trade by air (6M)	Sept. 21 1972
Balance of payments:	
quarterly figures (Q)	Sept. 21 1972
trends in invisible transactions (Q)	Sept. 28 1972
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	Jan. 18 1973
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	Feb. 10 1972
Capital expenditure:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	Jan. 11 1973
Catering trades turnover (M)	This week
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	Jan. 18 1973
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	This week
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	Jan. 18 1973
N. Ireland (M)	Feb. 1 1973
Computers, UK market (Q)	Jan. 25 1973
Construction work overseas (A)	Nov. 16 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Dec. 28 1972
Electronic capital equipment (Q)	Nov. 23 1972
Engineering industries, sales and orders (M)	Feb. 1 1973
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
cinema admissions and takings (M)	Feb. 1 1973
overseas payments and earnings (A)	July 20 1972
registration of films (A)	Jan. 25 1973
trends in film going (A)	Aug. 19 1971
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	July 20 1972
household consumption (Q)	Jan. 4 1973
Footwear industry	
production, orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Foreign exchange, official reserves (M)	Feb. 8 1973
Foreign trade:	
EFTA (Q)	Mar. 23 1972
industrial countries production and trade (Q)	This week
world exports of manufactures (A)	Sept. 30 1970
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Furniture orders and deliveries (M)	This week
Hire-purchase business (M)	Feb. 8 1973
Industrial development certificates:	
approvals (Q)	Apr. 27 1972
refusals (A)	July 15 1971
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	Feb. 8 1973
Wales index (Q)	Dec. 28 1972
Insurance companies, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	Sept. 23 1970
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	Jan. 11 1973
investment and earnings overseas (A)	Mar. 23 1972
Machine tools, deliveries and orders (Q)	Dec. 14 1972
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	Nov. 16 1972
production (M)	Dec. 14 1972
production, quarterly analysis (Q)	Nov. 16 1972
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	Feb. 1 1973
estimated figures	This week
motor trades turnover (M)	This week
Office development permits (Q)	Dec. 7 1972
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	Apr. 13 1972
ECGD business (Q)	Sept. 28 1972
unit value and volume index numbers (M)	Jan. 18 1973
value (M)	Jan. 18 1973
value, analysis of trends (Q)	Sept. 7 1972
Pension funds, investments and assets (A)	Aug. 10 1972
Retail prices index (M)	Jan. 25 1973
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	Feb. 8 1973
sales, N. Ireland (M)	This week
stocks (M)	This week
Royalties, overseas transactions (A)	Mar. 30 1972
Shipping, nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	Nov. 2 1972
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	Dec. 28 1972
Stocks:	
distributive and service trades (A)	Apr. 28 1971
manufacturers' and distributors' (Q)	Jan. 11 1973
retail (M)	Jan. 18 1973
Television, overseas payments and earnings (A)	Aug. 5 1971
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	Jan. 11 1973
cotton industry production (M)	Feb. 8 1973
hosiery production (M)	Jan. 25 1973
made-up clothing, orders and deliveries (M)	Feb. 8 1973
orders and deliveries (M)	Feb. 8 1973
wholesale houses' sales (M)	Jan. 18 1973
wool exports (Q)	Sept. 7 1972
wool output (M)	Feb. 8 1973
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	Jan. 25 1973
overseas travel and tourism (A)	Dec. 21 1972
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	Mar. 9 1972
index numbers (M)	Jan. 18 1973

Dept. of Trade and Industry organisation etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representation overseas	Jan. 4 1973
Business Monitor titles	Sept. 21 1972
Customs notices of interest to exporters	Jan. 18 1973
ECGD local offices	This week
Guide to DTI	Dec. 28 1972
Official Receivers' offices	May 20 1970
Programme of trade promotions	Jan. 18 1973
Release dates of economic statistics	Jan. 25 1973

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

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Information on 'T & I' material

Readers seeking detailed information on material published in *Trade and Industry*—such as the date on which a particular article was published—should contact the DTI Library at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, ext. 3038). The library compiles the quarterly index to *Trade and Industry.*

GOVERNMENT SALES

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

February 28, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Staffs

Auctioneers: Arnold & Son (Dept. L), 13 Market Place, Burton-upon-Trent (Tel: 0283 64657)

Miscellaneous stores including clothing, overalls; ground and plastic sheets; hand tools; boots and shoes; suction hose; stirrup pumps; wooden packing cases; MT and earthmover spares; paints; scrap ferrous metal; furniture; generators; servicing trolleys; charging sets; machine tools; pedestal and pillar drills; grinders, lathes, screw press, band saws, guillotine, tapping machine, planer, recessing and boring machines etc.

March 7/8, 1973 Miscellaneous Vehicles and Plant

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington.

Auctioneers: Walker Walton & Hanson, (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham (Tel: 0602 54272)

A large quantity of Saloon cars, estates; limousines; plant; heavy duty trucks; light vans; cranes; tippers; dumpers, refuellers; coaches; ambulances; breakdown and dropside trucks; fork lift trucks; graders; motor cycles; large quantity of Landrovers; Utility vans; and pick up trucks.

March 14, 1973 Miscellaneous Stores

Location: The County Hall, Botchergate, Carlisle

Auctioneers: Harrison & Hetherington Ltd., (Dept. L), Botchergate, Carlisle, CA1 1SE (Tel: 0228-26292/3/4)

A quantity of vehicles, including: Morris Mini and Minor 1000 Saloons; Ford Saloons; and Estates; Austin Mini Vans; Landrovers; Ambulances; Ford Custom van; Ford Transit mini bus; Bedford 4 ton truck; and Austin 2 ton truck; Folding and Grinding machine; and various hand tools; Electrical Equipment including: Oscilloscopes: Oscillators; Amplifiers; Plugs; Sockets; Electronic valves; Cable; Teleprinter Spares; Power Units; Epidioscopes; Fan Blowers; Transformers; Signal Generators; Modulators; Resistors; Diesel Electronic Generators AC/DC Skid mounted 120/208 Volts. Miscellaneous Items including: Clothing, overalls; rubber knee boots; Ground Sheets; Furniture; Paint and Paint Remover; various Wooden Boxes; Webbing; Scrap tyres; Sewing machines; mirrors; Steel Safes; wooden pallets; Stirrup pumps; Floodlight Projectors; Aircraft Nose jacks Mk3; Mast Mounted Trailers 14 ft etc.

Catalogues of the above sales obtainable from relevant auctioneers about two weeks prior to and up to date of sale, price 10p (postal order only).

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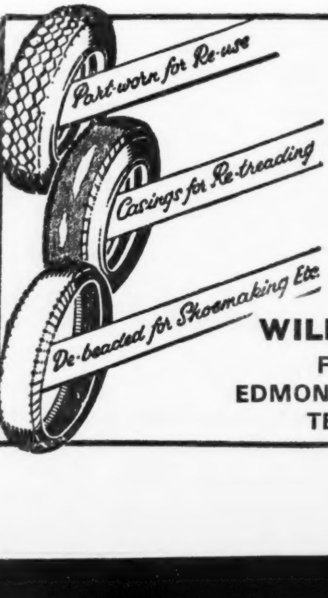
Permission to view on presentation of tender form only, available from: Directorate of Sales Supply 6aiv, First Avenue House, High Holborn, London WC1V 6HE.

Tender must be returned by 10 a.m. February 28th, 1973.

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has about 6,000 commodity headings); there are 188 specified countries for consignment. The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).



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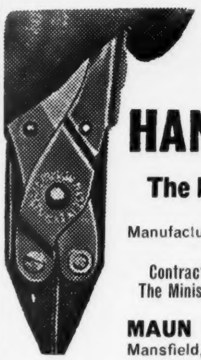

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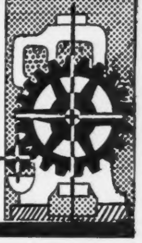

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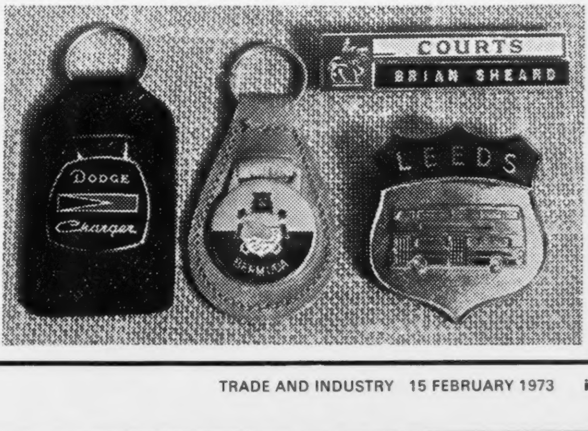

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